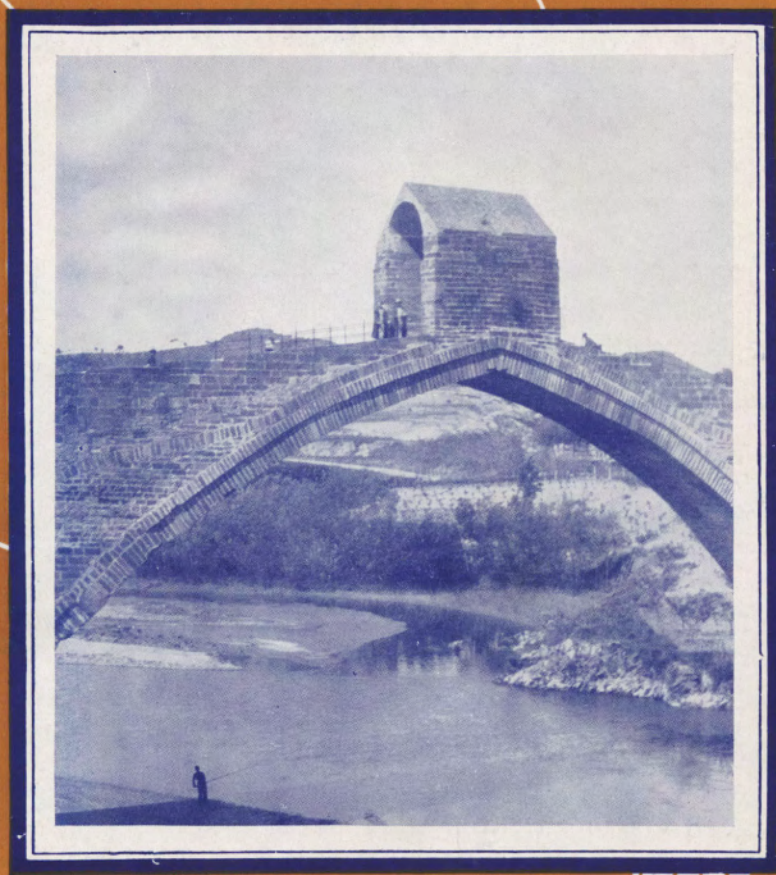


*The* **AMERICAN**  
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VOL. XII

SEPTEMBER, 1935

No. 9

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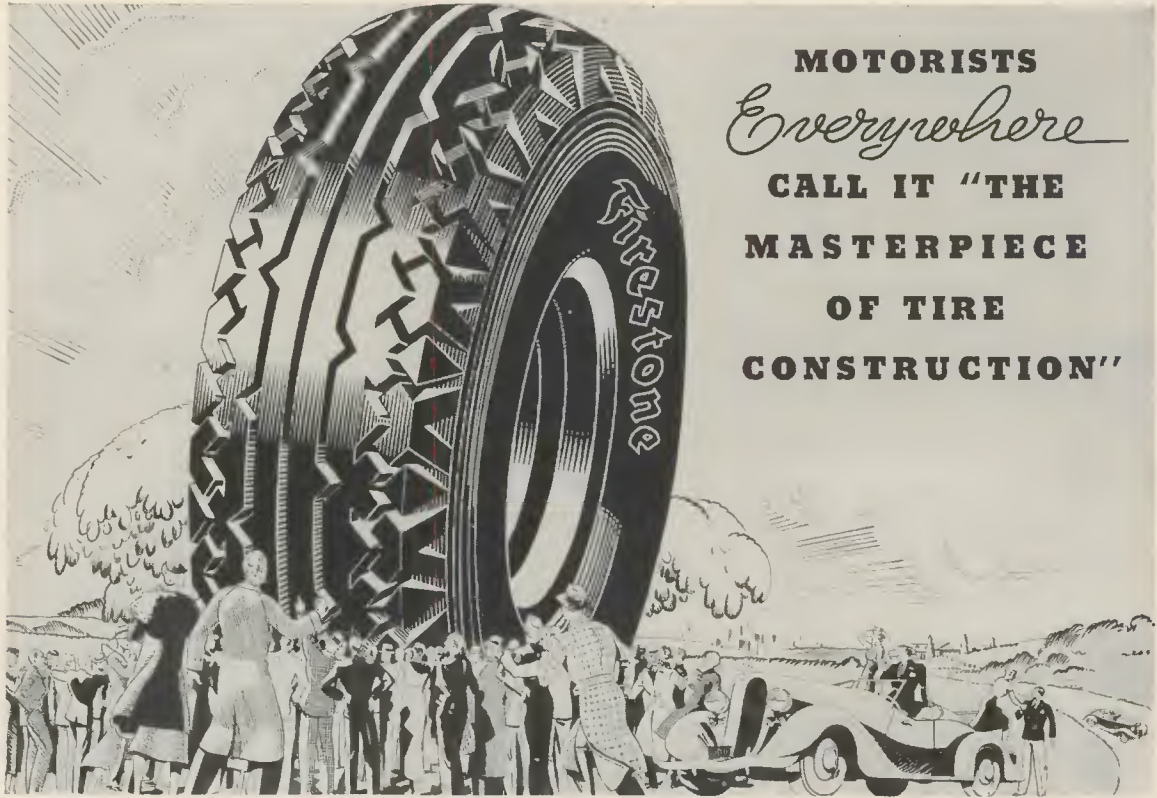
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## Picture Bride

By WINIFRED CULLUM

IT was a Heaven-sent morning in Honolulu, early enough so that the sun was not too bright on the face of the water. The Eltons were having breakfast as usual on the lanai. Later, even the thick tropical foliage of the well-kept grounds—pride of the young Japanese gardener, Takai—was not sufficient screen from the glare.

Mrs. Elton, looking very American in her yellow silk sport dress, sat by the coffee urn, her graceful hands automatically filling her husband's coffee cup. She took a pitcher from the maid's tray at her elbow, looked over the lawn, poured cream on the luscious figs before her,

then remembered to attend to her husband's coffee, before letting her glance wander back to the grounds, still puzzled. She could discover no one, either behind the tall fringe of poinsettias out by the scarlet hibiscus hedge, or under the great banyan tree.

"Teena, where is Takai?" she inquired, turning at last to the maid.

Teena bowed politely before answering, her smile not quite as sunny as usual. "He very sorry. This morning I think go to town. Sister send word. Come back tonight, all right, he say."

Mrs. Elton nodded. When Teena had gone in-



Photo by Eleventh Photo Section, A. C., Wheeler Field, T. H.  
WAIKIKI AREA AND DIAMOND HEAD, HONOLULU



Photo by Eleventh Photo Section, A. C. Wheeler Field, T. H.

#### HALEMAUMAU AT NIGHT, KILAUEA VOLCANO

side for more toast Mrs. Elton turned anxiously to her husband. "What do you suppose has happened between them?"

John Elton laughed good naturedly. He was a big blonde man, never worried over details, who always expected everything to turn out for the best.

"Why should anything have happened? They are madly and devotedly in love—more so than any two Japanese I have ever seen."

Mrs. Elton was not reassured. "It's the first time in three months, or more, that he has not been pattering with the flowers about the house while she is serving breakfast, smiling at her, trying to make her laugh."

"Nonsense." Mr. Elton spoke as if that concluded the matter, rose from the table and kissed his wife, preparatory to going down town.

Teena reappeared with the morning paper and his hat.

"Thank you, Teena. I don't know how we ever managed without you. Don't leave us without warning, like Takai."

Teena bowed and shook her head, smiling. But Mr. Elton had scarcely gone through the house and out the front door before Teena burst into tears and broken, half-articulate sentences. "I very sorry. Today I go away, no come back."

Mrs. Elton was overcome. Teena was such a pretty little thing, no bigger than a child, that it was impossible to scold her. She looked, in her native costume, more like a picture than a real person. Even her tears, glistening on her smooth brown cheeks, did not make her appear less doll-like.

"Why go, Teena? If it's because you and Takai want to marry, you can stay here all the same."

Teena shook her head. "Takai no can marry me now. His family no like, for I all time live in Honolulu. I born there." She heaved a great sigh and wiped her eyes with the long sleeve of her bright blue and white cotton kimono. "His mother in Japan send wife, picture bride, you know. Before he never see."

"But that is dreadful, when he loves you!"

Teena gave a hopeful smile. "Maybe Takai fix. He say more better I go back to my father now. Then he tell his sister, Muki, he no like me any more. She write mother in Japan no send wife from there 'til Takai save more money. By an' by, two, three months, he come to my father." Teena's eyes gleamed coquettishly. "an' we make marry before picture bride come."

"I don't want you to go," said Mrs. Elton, registering her protest, however futile it might be.

"I very sorry. I no want to go. Long time I stay here." Teena bowed carefully between each remark as she folded and unfolded her small brown hands and smiled, as a polite Japanese will in any situation requiring tact. "Takai come back tonight. He take care everything." Teena's ready smile abruptly faded.

Then it was that Mrs. Elton saw that she was capable of real emotion, after all. Evidently the thought of Takai coming back as usual, and she not there, saddened her. But she recovered herself.

"Pretty soon, maybe, I come back, two, three month. You want me again?" She was a child again, her bright black eyes fastened in inquiry on her mistress.

"Of course," Mrs. Elton answered wearily. "Only I wish you did not need to go at all."

Teena's expression became roguish. "Today Muki come. You say, 'Teena go home, no come back. You think her father make marry another man.'" She laughed delightedly at the thought of fooling the staid Muki.

Mrs. Elton could not help smiling, too, recalling Takai's dignified, middle-aged sister who came over on formal occasions to lecture her lighter hearted, younger brother. He was becoming too Americanized to suit her ideas of Japanese propriety. Teena always disappeared when

these visits occurred. No wonder! Mrs. Elton thought, as she recalled Muki's spending last Sunday with Takai—probably delivering the family ultimatum.

After luncheon, served by Teena in a silence which Mrs. Elton did not break, so useless seemed any words—at least English ones—Teena disappeared.

As it drew near dinner time Mrs. Elton began to wonder if Takai were coming back. It was too discouraging, to lose a good gardener and such a helpful maid as Teena, both in the same day. She felt that there was something beneath the surface of Teena's remarks that she had missed. She feared for Teena, that the influence of Takai's family would separate him from her, so strong was the habit of centuries of obedience in such matters. He had been away from Japan less than a year, under the surveillance of Muki, who represented parental authority by proxy. It would take an American, pioneer sort of courage to withstand her dictates. Mrs. Elton was apprehensive (well as she knew how much Takai loved Teena) that Takai had scarcely had time to acquire so revolutionary an attitude against the established order.

Mrs. Elton wandered out to the kitchen to see if the cook had started dinner, or had any word

LAVA ADVANCING UPON HOOPULOA LANDING, FROM MAUNA LOA. THE LAVA FLOW IS 50 FEET IN HEIGHT AND 1,500 FEET IN WIDTH.

Photo by Eleventh Photo Section, A. C., Wheeler Field, T. II





of the trend of events. A sudden dread that he might be leaving hastening her footsteps, she almost collided with Muki, in rapid and excited conversation with him. All Japanese dialogue, Mrs. Elton reflected, sounded more or less like heated argument to the uninitiated American ear. She was unable to guess whether the occasion demanded sympathy or rejoicing until Muki turned and began to talk to her in English.

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Elton." Muki bowed with ceremony. Though the heavens fell she would always be punctilious. "Takai you no see today, cook say?"

"No, I haven't, Muki. But I hope he will be back in time to serve dinner, I am expecting guests."

Muki shook her head, in evident perplexity. "Takai ver' bad boy. Today boat come from Japan, bring bride for Takai. I tell he Sunday, but he no come to boat."

Astonished, Mrs. Elton gasped. He had known then, and not told Teena. Poor girl! She would be waiting a long time for Takai to come to see her father. "Why, I thought . . ." Mrs. Elton broke off, afraid of giving away Teena's confidence, changing her remark into a question: "Where is Takai?"

"Teena a bad girl. I think Takai go with she."

Then Mrs. Elton remembered what Teena had asked her to tell Muki. If it would save Teena's pride any she was willing to make the effort. "No, I think not. Teena go home to her father. I think marry another man."

Muki looked politely surprised and entirely incredulous. No American could change her opinion of Teena, or her interpretation of her brother's behavior.

"But where is the pict—, I mean the bride from Japan?" Mrs. Elton awkwardly broke the rather long pause that had followed her remark in Teena's behalf. A vision came to her of the poor little traveler, unconscious cause of all the difficulty, sitting on the dock, or more likely standing, for

interminable hours, while Muki and her friends searched for the errant groom-to-be. Teena at least had her father's home to go to, and perhaps the consciousness of Takai's love to sustain her.

"She on boat. No can get off, sore eyes." Muki stuck a plump forefinger in her own eye to illustrate. "They send back to Japan three, four month. Maybe all well then." But Muki could not forget Takai's unexplained defection for long, even in the plight of the poor little girl with trachoma. "Takai, don't know. He no come to see. By and by Muki scold Takai. He ver' bad boy."

After Muki departed Mrs. Elton went back to sit on the lanai. Her husband was unusually late tonight. And she had so much to tell him. She did feel sorry for the young girl who had made that long unpleasant trip in vain. Yet how much worse if she had passed the quarantine, only to find no husband. Her particular Japanese deity must have been looking out for her future happiness to have saved her that ignominy.

The sun was setting in a shimmering glow of rose and gold, and the shadows in the garden made it a place of unfamiliarity and mystery in the fleeting twilight.

Two figures gradually emerged from the shadows, limned against the horizon and the sea, as they crossed the path. They came forward slowly, with much stopping to whisper, and subdued giggling. They grew unmistakably familiar. At last they stood on the bottom step before Mrs. Elton.

Takai held Teena's hand clutched tightly in his own, as if afraid she might run away. His face was even rounder than his sister's, but his smile was infinitely more engaging. He was quite young. Teena was smiling, too, but clutched a fold of her long sleeve, as if there had been the need of wiping away recent tears.

Takai waved his other hand dramatically as he bowed low. "Teena, I make marry this day."

Teena bowed very low. Then, demurely dropping her eyelashes, she murmured. "Takai find my father."

"Now no can marry picture bride." A look of crystalline ingenuousness overspread his happy face.



Photo by Eleventh Photo Section, A. C., Wheeler Field, T. H.

SUNSET ON THE WAIANAES

## China's

## Distinctive Culture

Address by CONSUL JOHN S. LITTELL



THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEIPING

BEFORE venturing to discuss such a formidable subject as China's distinctive culture, permit me to set forth such qualifications as I have for attempting to do so. I was born in the provincial capital of Wuchang, which means "military splendor"—a walled city on the Yangtze River where the revolution which drove out the Manchu dynasty occurred when I was eight years old. I lived in China until I was sixteen, and have returned twice since then: for three years in Central China and for two years in the North. I have been away from China for nearly five years, which is one reason why I have chosen to discuss a subject which is timeless rather than strictly up to date.

### I

To me, the most remarkable feature of China's culture is the written language. A typical Chinese character is made up of two parts: the radical, which often gives a clue to the meaning, and the phonetic, which frequently indicates the sound. I shall illustrate the use of some of the simplest radicals which, besides being of interest in themselves, give an idea of how the ancient Chinese regarded their surroundings. There seems to be no doubt that the language was originally entirely pictorial; while at present—and there has been little change since the time of Confucius twenty-four hundred years ago—some of the characters are very complicated. Nevertheless, many basic ideas remain in almost their original pictorial form.

The most elementary idea is, of course, that of the human being (人); all that needs to be shown is the two legs which distinguish him from the animals. A man stretching out his arms is the character for large or great (大); a little more than great (太) is, logically enough, too much! When used as a side radical, man is written thus: (亻). When this radical is combined with the character for two (二) we have something that should appear when two or more men are to be considered—

namely, humanity or benevolence (仁); a fundamental character containing within itself a world of philosophy.

I now come, with all due deference, to the next radical—that of woman. Appropriately enough, whoever invented the Chinese language could think of no better way to express goodness or excellence than by putting together a woman and a child. The many characters using the female radical may give an idea of the traditional Chinese view of woman; these characters may be divided into: ideas of beauty, delicacy, or grace; those of marriage and motherhood; and those of docility, submissiveness, and even slavery. The radical for child is used in the character for filial piety; this term, which cannot be exactly translated into English, includes the basic Chinese principle of family unity, which is carried even to the extent of ancestor worship.

You may be interested in a few examples of the many uses made of radicals indicating parts of the body. The radical for eye (目) is used in the characters for ideas of looking, looking up to or revering, and even sleep or death. The mouth (口) is used in characters for eating, calling, and singing. The ear is used in characters expressing hearing and also in the character for tone; it might be explained that since each Chinese character is a single syllable it is necessary to have four or five different tones so as to multiply the number of possible sounds. Put three ears together, and we have the expressive character for whispering or gossip. The radical for hand is used in many verbs of pulling, pressing, and shaking. Finally, the heart (心) is used in many characters denoting feeling, such as love, anger, and fear; you will see that the idea that the heart is the source of the emotions is an old Chinese one.

We turn from man himself to his house. The radical for door (門) would indicate that swinging



doors were common; this radical combined with a mouth signifies to ask; with an ear, to hear by reputation; and with a heart, depression or melancholy. A most important part of the house is the roof (宀). A roof with a pig under it gives the character for home—this being a common situation; a roof with one woman under it, peace and quiet; and a roof with a child under it gives us the word character itself—this may or may not refer to the fact that a great deal of time must be spent indoors to acquire even an elementary knowledge of the Chinese written language.

Around the house there is usually a field (田).

This radical combined with the one for strength denotes masculinity. Most interesting to me about the field radical is that it is used in the characters for village, frontier, and even world; in other words, if the ancient Chinese thought of peace in terms of his home, he likewise

thought of the world in terms of his field.

Equally important were the elements—sun, moon, and the rain. The sun (日) is beautifully combined with the moon (月) to denote brightness (明). The most interesting modern feature of the rain radical is its use in the characters indicating thunder and lightning and hence *electricity*; this character is used in combinations to indicate such innovations as tramways, electric lights, telegraph and telephone, and even the “movies.”

The farmer had his cart—the radical (車) shows how it looked from above—and that it had wooden wheels can be inferred from the fact that three carts are combined to give the character for a roar or loud noise. He had a cow—this radical forms part of the character for the “pen” or

jail; and a sheep—what the Chinese farmer thought of the latter is clear from the fact that the combination of sheep and bigness gives the character for beautiful. It is interesting to note that the ancient Chinese also had horses and rode them, as you will see from the appearance of the horse radical (馬). This radical is used to indicate the knight in chess—a game which I believe the Chinese invented.

The ancient Chinese had a radical for tree (木). Maybe even in those times trees were scarce, since only two are combined to make a forest. The sun rising behind a tree (東) is the character for East.

Characters with the tree radical show some of the things which the Chinese made of wood: pillows, cards, and the heavy wooden collar called the cangue which was fastened around the necks of law breakers. The most useful Chinese tree was, of course, the



THRONE CHAIR—FORBIDDEN CITY, PEIPING

bamboo (竹); this was used, judging from characters containing the radical, for chopsticks, musical instruments, including flutes and organ reeds, brooms, and finally the brushes with which the Chinese write their own characters.

These pictures, besides being interesting in themselves, may be used to indicate certain characteristics of the people who invented them; their simplicity and practicality as well as their predominantly agricultural nature and consequent tendency to look at the world from a strictly limited viewpoint. The written language is a bond of unity for all literate Chinese, since while the characters may be pronounced differently, they have exactly the same meaning throughout the country. On the other hand, unity is hindered by



the variety of dialects, so that persons from different parts of the country are often unable to talk to one another. Still more serious is the length of time required to learn even the one thousand characters which the present "mass education movement" considers the absolute minimum; for this reason a system of strictly phonetic writing has been proposed but has, so far as I know, made little progress. It would appear that, despite its drawbacks, the present complicated system has a traditional appeal to the Chinese which makes them loath to abandon it.

II

When we come to discuss the Chinese classics, or the literary language in general as opposed to the spoken language, we find a great difference between the two. The chief delight — and also the chief difficulty — of the literary language is its brevity. Here are a few typical maxims which illustrate this characteristic as well as the philosophy of the classics: "The people are of importance, not the sovereign." This apparently modern sentiment was uttered some twenty three hundred years ago by Mencius, a democrat and an original thinker. It is composed of only six characters.

"What you wish not done to yourself, do not to others." This well known maxim of Confucius, who claimed to be only a transmitter and codifier and not an original thinker, requires eight characters.

"All within the four seas are brothers." This most famous of Chinese maxims was said, I believe, by a little known philosopher, and likewise requires only eight characters.

These sayings, which have become proverbs, show, I believe, the same traits that are shown by the structure of the language, especially practicality and limited viewpoint. The idea that all within the four seas are brothers is only apparently an exception; China called itself "the Middle Country" and regarded itself as being surrounded by

four seas. However, the very thought that all persons within the only world which the Chinese themselves knew should be brothers, is one worthy of wider application at the present time, when the world is found to be much larger than they used to imagine.

From my limited knowledge of Chinese poetry, it is my impression that its art consists in the extremes to which brevity is carried, and that its chief pleasure is the wealth of associations conveyed by the few characters that are used, and the exercise of the imagination over the details which are omitted. The beauties of nature furnish a never ending theme for Chinese poetry; you may have heard the story of the death of China's greatest poet who in a state of ecstasy induced by wine drowned himself while trying to embrace the reflection of the moon in the water. Another frequent source of in-

spiration has been the beauty of women, and it is my belief that the influence of women on Chinese culture here found its highest expression.

The influence of the Chinese classics has been extraordinary, both because they were what we would now call "required reading" in the schools and because civil service positions, even that of Governor of a Province of the Empire, were ob-



SUMMER PALACE, JEHOL



LAMA TEMPLE, PEIPING

tainable only after a long and exacting examination in them. This absorption in the past produced, of course, an extreme conservatism and indifference to modern science and inventions, but it also compelled the opinion that the scholar is the highest class in society; our English saying "a gentleman and a scholar" was an idea literally taken for granted by the Chinese.

A particularly significant fact about the influence of literature in China was the respect for the written word. Scraps of paper were never thrown around carelessly; they were carefully, almost reverently, treated. It will, I believe, be a long time before China—or, I should say, any other country—develops a new literature which will be of such deep and enduring influence.

Before leaving the subject of Chinese literature, I should mention that novels, which were formerly not considered a high type of writing, have recently become popular. Still more significant is the "New Thought" movement begun by a young modern Chinese philosopher, who had the revolutionary idea that literature should be written in the everyday

language of the people. This movement is bound to have a tremendous educational effect; on the other hand, it may partially replace the difficult and condensed literary style of the Chinese classics.

### III

My knowledge of Chinese painting is second hand—being derived from my wife, who had the privilege of taking a few lessons from a cultured scholar. Here the same principle as in literature seems to apply; namely, only the essential strokes are made, and the complete thought of the artist must be inferred from them. Another principle enters in: that of stylization; for instance, wherever a tree, a rock, or a wave is to be depicted this must be done in a certain way. There is even

a standard order in which a picture must be painted; for example, in landscapes rocks are put in first, the explanation for this being that they represent the earth, which is fundamental. The criticism may be made that such a system must kill all originality; but, to my mind, it is the purpose of every artist to convey to others, by means of the accepted forms, his



THE DRAGON SCREEN IN THE WINTER PALACE GROUNDS, PEIPING



own very personal point of view, his success being measured by the beauty of the conception as a whole.

It is interesting that writing, which is also done with a fine brush, is likewise an art in China, and that Chinese characters may be given an intrinsic beauty which adds to the pleasure of reading them. Here again, there is stylization; each Chinese character has a fixed number of strokes, and these strokes must always be written in exactly the same order. This art of writing is gradually giving way to the printing press, where each character is cut from an individual wooden or steel block, and I have even heard of a Chinese typewriter, which must be a contrivance of awe and wonder.

The Chinese theater, too, is conventionalized and reduced to essentials. There is no attempt to make the scenery look realistic, and properties are moved on and off without detracting in the slightest from the dramatic effect, once their purpose is understood. Actions like climbing non-existing stairs, riding a wooden stick with a horse-hair tail, or a corpse rising and climbing into his coffin, must be done in the accepted manner. The costumes besides being gorgeous, have their own meaning; certain feathers on the head-dress indicate foreign barbarians, or from the color of the mask or face paint we can tell when a man enters whether he is a benevolent deity or an evil demon.

The singing and dancing on the stage must also follow a standard form. Women's parts, as in the time of Shakespeare, are always taken by men, who sing in a high falsetto which is hard for the foreigner to appreciate. Chinese music, which I believe is written in a five tone minor scale, seems flat and monotonous to us at first. In all these arts the pleasure consists in so handling the accepted media as to give the well trained audience highest artistic pleasure.

Inevitably modernism is creeping into the

Chinese drama. I shall never forget a scene from a play produced by China's greatest actor in a theater outside the walls of Peiping (formerly called Peking). As always he was a beautiful woman with a slender form and graceful hands. This particular scene was a dance on the moon, and the use of multi-colored floodlights, while a little startling, actually enhanced the artistic effect.

IV

The Chinese are famous for the care and perfection of their hand work. Their pottery is lovingly shaped on the wheel, fired with precision, and accurately painted with untiring detail, so that the finished porcelain — significantly enough called "china"—is a joy to behold. Their sculptures, whether carved from marble or jade or cast in bronze, have the same perfection. Here again stylization enters in, as in the shape and arrangement of dragons or griffons.

The most perfect architecture in China which I know, was developed by the Manchus, a related tribe which quickly absorbed Chinese culture. The Altar of Heaven outside Peking is entirely of white marble, arranged in a series of circular platforms, each with an exquisitely carved marble railing, and all in mathematical proportion. The nearby Temple of Heaven, on the other hand, is notable for its magnificent

colors; its roof is of deep purple tiles, and around its circular interior stand red lacquered pillars, the ceiling being intricately decorated with many bright shades. The palaces in the Imperial and Forbidden cities have proportions like the temples of the ancient Greeks; their gracefully curved roofs are of chrome yellow tile, on the corners of which crouch tiny gargoyles, with tinkling bells below.

Even today work given to a Chinese craftsman, whether the material be of silver or ebony, is performed with incredible perfection of detail. In

(Continued to page 525)



PEI HAI IN THE WINTER PALACE GROUNDS, PEIPING

# The Corps of Consular Clerks

By AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM, *Consul General, Retired*

THE reform movement of the American Consular Service had its commencement at a much earlier date than is now commonly recognized. Though the early attempts proved apparently unsuccessful they are of particular interest, and especially so as they are linked with the history of the Corps of Consular Clerks. From that corps there graduated during the years not only a considerable number of Foreign Service officers now holding high rank, but also many officers now deceased who did much to build up a Service spirit of high devotion. It is with the desire of perpetuating the memory of this latter class that the following notes are written.

One would not be unmindful of the high ideals for the Service entertained by Thomas Jefferson and the other early American statesmen but it was only in 1856, during the presidency of Franklin Pierce, the Secretary of State being William L. Marcy, that by the Act of August 18, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems," the President was authorized to appoint 25 consular pupils at salaries not to exceed \$1,000 a year, such officers to be examined before their appointment and then to be assigned to consulates in the discretion of the President. Congress, however, refused to appropriate the amount necessary for the salaries, and at the next session repealed the section of the act authorizing the appointments.

In 1864, during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln (William H. Seward being Secretary of State), through persistent effort on the part of the President and friends of reform in Congress there was included in the Act of June 20, 1864, a section making appropriation for the diplomatic and consular service, creating a corps of thirteen Consular Clerks with salaries of \$1,000 a year, who were not to be removed except for cause stated in writing and submitted to Congress. In 1874, during the presidency of Ulysses S. Grant, (Hamilton Fish being Secretary of State), the salaries of these Consular Clerks were increased to \$1,200 after five years of service.

Appointments to such positions were thereafter made, the first appointee, Louis W. Viollier, on October 4, 1864, was advanced the following year to be Consul at Lyons. James Wentworth, appointed Consular Clerk on August 15, 1865, was promoted to be Consul at Moscow the following

year. A. G. Gill, appointed Consular Clerk on November 7, 1866, was made Consul at Rheims six months later. Lorenzo M. Johnson, appointed Consular Clerk on September 12, 1867, became, after serving in Palestine, Consul General at Beirut, July 13, 1870. None of these officers was able to retain his position when a change of administration occurred, and this lack of permanency had a deterrent effect upon the other Consular Clerks, and the records thereafter do not show any others who ventured to accept a principal office; they either continued to hold subordinate positions or else resigned through disheartenment at having to continue indefinitely on so meagre a salary.

There were many Consular Clerks, however, who continued to labor on, and ways and means were found to supplement their small salary. Some received a share of the fees for the notarial work they performed, for in those days the notarial fees were considered unofficial and were not turned over to the Government but retained by the principal officer; those Consular Clerks who were commissioned as Vice Consuls had the option of receiving in lieu of their consular clerk salary, half of the salary of the principal officer when the latter was absent from his post, unless they signed a waiver of such; while in some cases Consular Clerks at times acted as Consular Agents and received in that way a share of the fees collected.

In going over the roll of Consular Clerks, it is sad to note the number of resignations or deaths at their posts. It is unfortunately not possible at this date to give particulars of all who rendered extended and faithful service, but mention is here made of some who are outstanding or still fresh in memory:

An interesting appointee in the early days was Joseph A. Springer, in 1870, whose service until his retirement in 1930, was practically always in Habana, where he died in 1934, much lamented by many friends.

Edward P. MacLean, appointed November 18, 1870, had a long record of faithful service, acting as Deputy Consul General first at Berlin, and then for more than 20 years at Paris, where he died on January 7, 1903, just as the dawn of better days for Consular Clerks was beginning to appear.



Charles M. Wood, appointed March 24, 1873, served for a while at Pesth, but was sent to Rome in June, 1882, where he remained until his death on May 22, 1903. He became an authority on the archeological and other history of Italy and rendered valuable assistance to American visitors and students.

The next outstanding name is that of George H. Scidmore, who was appointed Consular Clerk on May 6, 1876, and who after serving in Japan from 1884 in various consular capacities, and later as legal adviser to the American Legation at Tokyo, was promoted to be Consul at Nagasaki, then at Kobe, and later at Seoul. Finally he was appointed in 1913 Consul General at Yokohama, where he died November 27, 1922.

George H. Murphy, of North Carolina, was appointed Consular Clerk June 22, 1886. He served first at Chemnitz, then at Berlin, Hanover, and Luxemburg. After having been detailed for duty in the Department for two years, he was in 1898 designated to inspect consulates in Central America and Mexico (and certain consulates in Germany in 1904), a significant recognition of his efficiency in consular work. Later, after the passage of the Act of April 5, 1906, he was one of the first appointees as Consul General at Large to inspect consulates, which position he held for eight years; thereafter he was appointed Consul General at Cape Town, and then at Zurich, where he died October 16, 1924, deeply regretted.

Another well known member of the Foreign Service, who was a Consular Clerk for a short time in 1888, was Horatio L. Sprague, later Consul at Gibraltar.

William Dulany Hunter, appointed Consular Clerk December 13, 1888, had a long period of service at Liverpool, Paris, Shanghai, Harput Constantinople, and Cairo. He was also sent on inspection duty in the West Indies and South America. He was appointed Consul at Nice, March 30, 1907, but retired in 1920 on account of ill health and died three years later.

Edward L. Whitehouse, for many years a member of the staff of the Department of State, finally became assistant chief of the Consular Bureau. He was appointed Consular Clerk in 1896, but decided the following year that he preferred to remain in the Department. He resigned in November, 1918, and died in Washington a few years later.

Hubbard T. Smith, of Indiana, was appointed Consular Clerk June 24, 1895, after some years in the Department of State. He first served at Paris, then at Constantinople, Osaga and Hiogo and Canton. While at the last named post he was detailed in 1900 to serve with William W. Rock-

hill, the Special Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in China in connection with the peace negotiations at Peking. Thereafter he was assigned to Cairo in 1902, but while there he was taken seriously ill, and while on his way back to the United States he died in hospital at Genoa on February 10, 1903. "Hub" Smith, as he was affectionately called, was also well known as a poet and a musical composer, his most popular songs being "A Little Peach in an Orchard Grew" and "Swinging in the Grapevine Swing."

The dean of the corps for many years was Richard Westacott, of Massachusetts, who was appointed Consular Clerk in November, 1898, and served as Vice and Deputy Consul General at London until his death at his post on January 28, 1922.

Another distinguished member of the corps was Maddin Sumners, of Tennessee, appointed in 1899. After serving at Barcelona and Madrid, he was made Consul at Chihuahua, and later at Belgrade, Santos, and Sao Paulo, and finally Consul General at Moscow, where he died under tragic circumstances on May 4, 1913. His name is inscribed on the Tablet of Honor in the Department of State.

Hernando de Soto, of California, was appointed Consular Clerk in February, 1902, and after serving at Chemnitz, Dresden, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, St. Gall, and Paris, was appointed Consul at Riga, Palermo, and Leipzig, where he died on November 4, 1928.

Another appointee was Augustus E. Ingram, who after serving in the Department of State was appointed Consular Clerk in May, 1902. He was stationed at various posts, and in 1909 was appointed Consul at Bradford, England, where he served for more than ten years; later he was transferred to Havre, France. He resigned from the Service in 1925 when Consul General at Vancouver.

An outstanding member of the corps was Homer M. Byington, appointed Consular Clerk in March, 1903, and assigned to Naples, his service having commenced there in 1897 under the consulship of his grandfather. He was appointed Consul at Bristol, England, in 1909, and later at Leeds, and at Hull. He returned as Consul at Naples in 1920 and served there until 1929 (being promoted to be Consul General in 1923), when he was assigned to the Department and appointed chief of the division of Foreign Service Personnel. In August, 1933, he was appointed Inspector; in early 1935 Consul General at Antwerp, and later at Montreal.

Lucien Memminger, now Consul General at Belfast, was another Consular Clerk, appointed in March, 1907. His service commenced at Boma,



Congo Free State; thence he went to Naples, Beirut, Smyrna, Paris, Rouen, and Madras. He was appointed Consul in 1915 and served at Leghorn, and then at Bordeaux. In 1931 he was appointed Consul General and assigned to Belfast, where he is now serving.

John W. Dye, of Minnesota, was appointed Consular Clerk in July, 1906, and thereafter served at Berlin, Genoa, Bona, Smyrna, Damascus, Cape Town, and Johannesburg. In 1916 he was appointed Consul and assigned to Port Elizabeth, and then at Ciudad Juarez, Montreal, and Wellington. He is now Consul at Melbourne.

The days of the Consular Clerk Corps were drawing to a close, and passing hurriedly over the few remaining names on the list we come to the last appointee, Ozro C. Gould, of Minnesota, appointed December 30, 1907, who after serving in the Far East resigned from the Service in 1917. During the 43 years of the existence of the Corps there were, in all, 83 appointees.

In the Act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, approved May 21, 1908, schedule C stated that "The Consular Clerks heretofore provided for by law shall, from and after the first day of July, 1908, be styled Consular Assistants." The sum of \$18,300 was appropriated for the salaries of thirteen Consular Assistants (formerly Consular Clerks); and \$7,000 for the salaries of seven additional Consular Assistants.

The corps of Consular Assistants thus came into existence, the first appointments being made on July 1, 1908, and among the list of the 116 appointees during the sixteen years' existence of the corps are the names of a considerable number of Foreign Service officers now filling with distinction positions in the field and in the Department. This is a remarkable proof of the utility of a trained and permanent Foreign Service.

The following names of such officers now in active service are taken from the list in the order of their appointment as Consular Assistant; the record of their service is so well known as not to need recital here:

Homer M. Byington, John W. Dye, Lucien Memminger, Bartley F. Yost, Frank Bohr, Alfred W. Donegan, Kenneth S. Patton, Charles C. Broy, James B. Young, Ely E. Palmer, Louis G. Dreyfus, Alfred Ray Thomson, Hasell H. Dick, Herbert C. Biar, Harold B. Quarton, Thomas H. Bevan, Harry A. McBride, Ilo C. Funk, Charles Roy Nasmith, Leslie E. Reed, Bernard Gottlieb, J. Klahr Huddle, Quincy F. Roberts, Frank C. Lee, Lynn W. Franklin, George A. Makinson, S. Pinckney Tuck, Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, James J. Murphy, Jr., Louis H. Gourley, H. Earle Russell, Joseph

Flack, Ernest L. Ives, Eliot B. Coulter, Lowell C. Pinkerton, Robert B. Macatee, George L. Brandt, Herbert S. Bursley, Howard A. Bowman, Ernest E. Evans, Francis H. Styles, Carlton Hurst, Leonard N. Green, John J. Muccio, Christian M. Ravnald, Arthur F. Tower, Charles H. Derry, John H. Bruins, Leo J. Callanan, Frederick W. Hinke, and George Atcheson, Jr.

The following officers, originally appointed as Consular Assistants, have now either retired or resigned from the Service after having filled positions of importance: De Witt C. Poole, Tracy Lay, and Roger C. Tredwell.

The following officers, who commenced their service as Consular Assistants, died while in active service, deeply mourned: Ripley Wilson, Hamilton C. Claiborne, James G. Finley, Charles A. Albrecht, Bernard F. Hale, and (very recently) Charles E. Allen.

In 1908, as before stated, the corps consisted of twenty Consular Assistants, but by the Act of March 2, 1909, making appropriations for the next fiscal year, five more Consular Assistants were added with a salary commencing at \$1,000 per annum. The Act of March 3, 1911, for the following fiscal year, increased the number to 30. There was no change made the next year, but by the Act of February 28, 1913, for the fiscal year 1914, the number was increased to 40. For the next four fiscal years no change was made, but by the Act of April 15, 1918, for the fiscal year 1919, provision was made for 40 Consular Assistants, the salaries being as follows: \$1,500 for the first year of continuous service; \$1,650 for the second year, \$1,800 for the third year, and \$2,000 for the fourth year and each year thereafter. No change was made in the next two fiscal years, but the Act of March 2, 1921, making appropriation for the next fiscal year, reduced the number of Consular Assistants to twenty; while for the next three fiscal years (1923, 1924, and 1925) the number was cut to fifteen.

The reason for this reduction in the number of Consular Assistants is found in a new classification of Vice Consuls *de carrière* established in the latter part of 1919. The Executive Order of August 26, 1919, amending the Consular Regulations, set up three classes of such Vice Consuls, Class I with a salary of \$3,000, Class II with a salary of \$2,750, and Class III with a salary of \$2,500. Appointments were to be made by promotion upon a basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service as Consular Assistants and Students Interpreters in the Consular Service who had been appointed upon examination, and also by new appointment of candidates who had passed a satisfactory examination for appointment as Consul



or Vice Consul, as provided in the Executive Order of June 27, 1906. Appointments as Vice Consuls *de carrière* were commenced in September, 1919.

The Act of May 24, 1924, for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes, which took effect July 1, 1924, finally swept away the grades or classifications of both Consular Assistants and Vice Consuls *de carrière*, as such.

### IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS OF THE PAST

THE general impression of persons who think about immigration matters at all, is that the necessity for controlling and regulating immigration to the United States arose in post or late pre-war years, or at the earliest at the beginning of the twentieth century. It may be of interest, therefore, to point out that Consuls foresaw the dangers from unrestricted immigration and made constructive suggestions for control of immigration many decades before the problem became so acute as to make legislative action imperative.

In a despatch dated April 1, 1868, a leading Consul in Europe called the attention of the Department to the fact that it was the practice to send paupers and criminals from the country where he was stationed to the United States. He was informed by the Department that no law of the United States excluded immigrants on account of their poverty or of a mere accusation without conviction of crimes.

On October 7, 1880, another Consul wrote a lengthy letter to a New York newspaper pointing out the necessity of regulating immigration because of the harm to the country which would result if so many undesirable immigrants continued to be admitted.

In a despatch to the Department, dated December 5, 1880, he discussed the admitted inability of officials to distinguish criminals and paupers as such upon their landing in the United States. Concerning this he said:

"It cannot be known at the points in Europe where these people start from, and for that reason, I suggested a system of certificates, visaed by consuls, to be secured before the emigrant starts on his journey."

His far-sightedness was poorly received by certain newspapers. The Department severely reprimanded him for submitting such views to the public without taking the matter up through official channels.

On January 1, 1881, he submitted the following to the Department to substantiate his contentions:

1. The colony of fifty families shipped to a certain city, and, at that moment, depending on charity for everything to eat, drink or wear.
2. The seven hundred and fifty immigrants landed on December 17, 1880, at New York, without a penny in their pockets, and scarcely clothes on their backs. The character of this shipload of penniless strangers was not improved by the existence of smallpox among them on leaving their native country and the risk to the great city of New York of a fearful epidemic.
3. The condition of whole villages of aliens emigrating to the United States in a dreadful state of wretchedness and poverty, and likely to become a public burden the moment they landed. The Consul declared these people were shipped like coolies and slaves.
4. The statement of Mr. Stephenson, Commissioner of Emigration, to the effect that six hundred and twenty-three paupers (foreigners) for whom New York was being taxed were in Ward's Island Hospital.
5. The report of Charles Nathan, an Emigration Commissioner for Louisiana, who, it seems has been making a business of importing paupers. "Of all those I have brought out," he remarked, "I doubt whether twenty per cent had a change of clothing of any kind and certainly they did not bring among them one hundred dollars in cash." He had, as reported, shipped to New Orleans more than two hundred persons at this time, carrying with them then about fifty cents each.
6. According to the census of 1870 the ratio of insane of a certain nationality, deaf, dumb, and idiotic in the United States exceeded the proportion of native Americans suffering from similar afflictions by about two to one.

The belief that the United States is the land of wealth and opportunity still persists in some quarters of Europe in spite of the depression. The extensive relief work is in a large measure responsible for this belief. One sentence of a Consul of 55 years ago is particularly appropriate today for consideration by consular officers doing visa work. He said "I do not believe that the United States is behind any other nation in deep sympathy for these distressed people, but, it must certainly be a matter of grave concern, whether the country can act wisely and justly toward its own citizens, in permitting the unfortunate of Europe to become, more or less, a burden upon them."



MALAGA HARBOR FROM THE  
GIBRALFARO  
BULLRING IN FOREGROUND

## *The Princess of the Alcazaba*

By AUGUSTIN FERRIN, *Consul, Malaga*

only by starving out intrepid El Zegri, who refused to surrender as long as he had a rat left to eat.

It is not now as grand as the Alhambra at Granada, but it is almost as great and when the projected restorations are completed it will compete in beauty with the much more famous palace of Alhamar. Already galleries long blocked up are being brought to light, and great gateways flanked by Corinthian columns which the Moors apparently had rescued from the ruins of a Roman palace formerly on the Alcazaba Hill.

Of the 70 towers of the original Alcazaba some fifteen remain intact, with occupants who seem to find them quite comfortable. One of these is an old German called Don Jorge, who has long lived in a two storied turret, paying 25 pesetas a month for his quarters plus a view that the nearby Miramar Hotel charges more for per diem. Not far from Jorge's tower is another, hard to find without a professional escort, through a tortuous alley of small houses erected within the Alcazaba's precincts, which my architect friend thinks was once a mosque. It has a splendid "artesonado" ceiling. Recently the Spanish government has purchased this tower-mosque, and it will be a principal feature of the restored Alcazaba. It was here that we met our Moorish princess, of long, lustrous and unbound black hair, with blacker eyes and pomegranate mouth and peachy cheeks, who shyly asked us if we would visit her humble home. Humble it was, in a way, but its walls were those of a tremendous tower rising five hundred feet above the Mediterranean and from its windows one could see in the dim distance the Moroccan coast, toward which the gaze of more than one Moorish princess must have looked, from this very window, with nostalgic longing in the times when the Moors were recent immigrants to Spain. The princess has to carry all the water she uses up those 500 feet of cliff, she enjoys no central heating and Moorish towers even in Malaga are frequently frigid.

The high Torre de Homenaje, from which flew the flag of the Moorish viceroy to welcome visiting royalty from Granada, is badly battered at the top, but will not require much reconstruction to resume

THE Alcazaba of Malaga is a vast ruined edifice on a hill immediately over the city and harbor, to which it guides incoming ships as safely as if there was a light house on it, and connected with a higher fort, the Gibralfaro, which, as its Arabic-Greek name signifies, actually did bear a beacon (Gibral meaning hill and faro light) in the ancient years when Malaga was successively a port of Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Visigoths, Vandals and Castillians.

All of the Alcazaba, except one corner built by Visigoths, is Arabic, while the Gibralfaro shows the marks of masons of nine different civilizations which have worked on it during the 3,500 years that have elapsed since the Iberians began the basement.

Sometimes independent Moorish kings, the Idrises and others, dwelt in the Alcazaba; sometimes viceroys when Malaga was a part of the kingdom of Granada, for close onto eight centuries, from 711 when Tarik took it from the lieutenants of Rodrigo, last Gothic king of Spain, until 1487, when Fernando and Isabel recaptured it from the Moors, after five months of assault and siege, and then



"PUERTA DEL CRISTO" ENTRANCE TO ALCAZABA

its pristine form. As it stands, it can be seen from as far away as Torremolinos, dwarfing the vast cathedral at the foot of the Alcazaba hill. In the Plaza de Armas through which one approaches it a large number of Malagueñans have built substantial houses over the immense cisterns beneath the plaza which supplied the palace during the innumerable sieges it has sustained, and in all parts of the Alcazaba are found others, making the whole hill a small city in itself. The government contemplates ousting some of these inhabitants and clearing away a lot of houses which conceal the old wall, and perhaps hide many things of interest. The workmen are eager to begin the demolition, for Malaga has always believed in treasure buried somewhere about the Alcazaba by El Zegri before he hoisted the white ensign on the Torre de Homenaje.

These treasure stories are rather vague, but the Alcazaba harbors other traditions which approach historic authenticity. One is that of a dissolute prince who so far preferred the delights of the harem to the heroism of the field that he was besieged by a son of the Sultan of Sevilla and enclosed in the Alcazaba before he knew what was happening. Fortunately the grand vizier was more

alert and sagacious than his royal superior and he knew that in the pigeon-coop were birds brought from Granada which would return there immediately if released. So he wrote urgent messages to the King of Granada and tied them under the wings of birds who flew over the hills to the capital in no time at all; soon a Grenadine army was pouring down the mountainsides and the son of the Sultan of Sevilla went back to his father, who chastised him severely for having started something he could not finish.

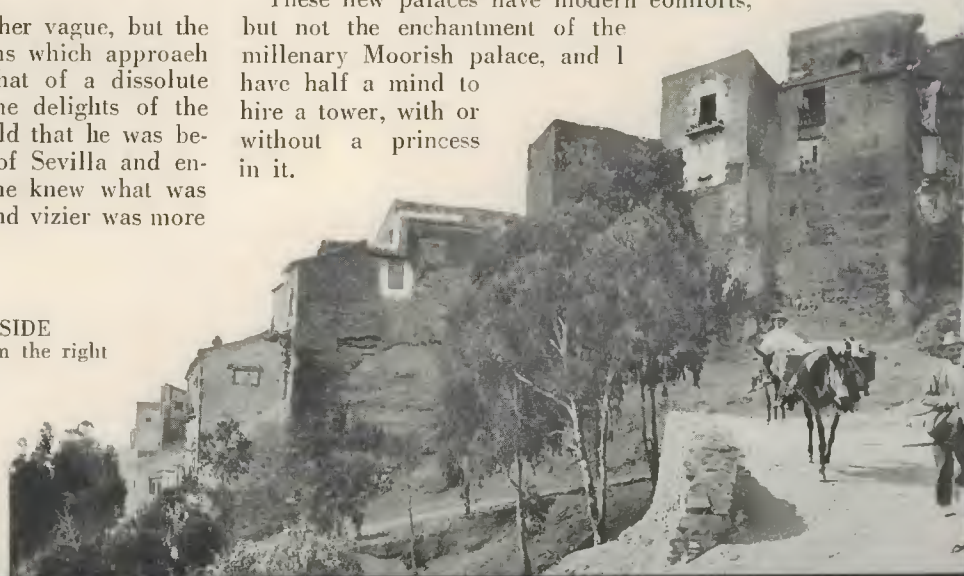
After the reconquest and until quite lately the Alcazaba with the adjacent Gibralfaro were used by the military authorities, and even yet a few officers live there, though the troops have been transferred to the new and elaborate Campamento Benitez

outside the city on the road to Gibraltar. But the bulk of the Alcazaba's population is of rather low social status, especially on the other side of the hill, away from the purifying salt air of the sea, where the police find ample field of action during the minor revolts which are a feature of Malaga politics.

The Alcazaba is about all that survives of Malaga's Arabic grandeur, except the tower of the Santiago Church, once the minaret of a Moorish mosque and now a conspicuous landmark of the lower city as seen from the eerie heights of the Alcazaba. Reform and progress, enemies of the picturesque, have razed the rest of the old Saracen city to make room for wide avenues on which apartment houses are rising rapidly.

These new palaces have modern comforts, but not the enchantment of the millenary Moorish palace, and I have half a mind to hire a tower, with or without a princess in it.

ALCAZABA FROM THE SEASIDE  
The window of the second tower from the right is that of the Princess.





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### WILL ROGERS AND WILEY POST

The press has dealt at great length with the passing of Will Rogers and the intrepid Wiley Post. All that has been said is scarcely adequate to do justice to these Americans. Nor is it possible in this brief compass to do more than record with profound regret the loss to America and to the world of two men, one a "diplomat," the other an aviator, who did much to bring the peoples of the world into closer relationships during a period when so many forces were at work to set nation against nation.

### TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

- Consul J. K. Huddle, then of the Department, contributed "The First Half Century of the Consulate at Hamburg."
- "Residencia de America," describing the opening in Sevilla of a club and cultural center, was submitted by Edward E. Silvers.
- G. Harlan Miller wrote of the new Embassy at Paris.
- Other articles included "Reviewing Grotius in Holland" by Edward A. Dow; and "Tuba Fishing in the Perak River" by Ernest L. Harris.

### COVER PICTURE

Photo from Consul Lynn W. Franklin  
"HAMILCAR" BRIDGE, BARCELONA

Legend says that this ancient bridge was built by Hannibal, in honor of his father, Hamilcar, in preparation of his march on Rome.

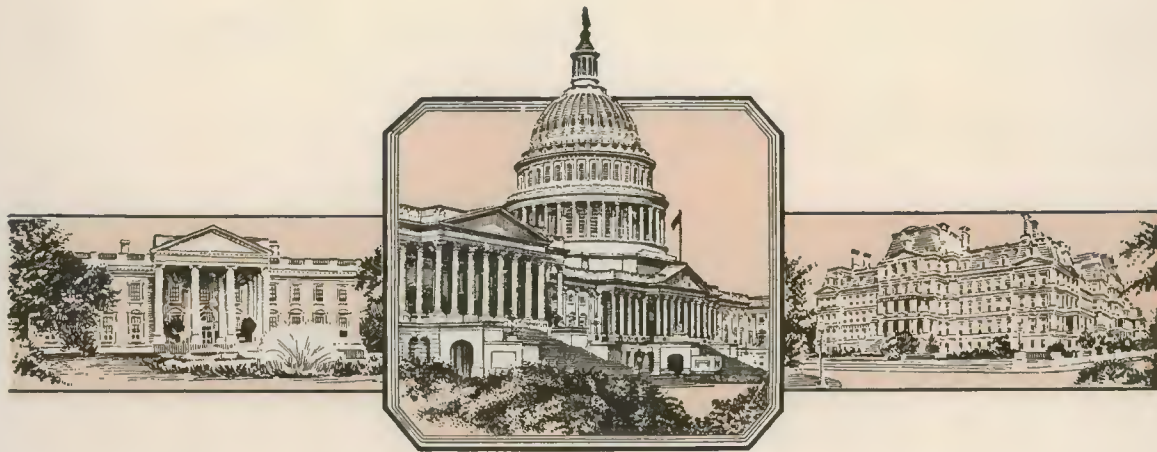
### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Mr. T. O. Klath, formerly Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, has been temporarily assigned to Copenhagen as Commercial Attaché. Mr. James T. Scott, who has been serving as Commercial Attaché in Copenhagen for the past two years, is being transferred to Washington for duty. Mr. Klath, who has been on temporary duty in Washington for several months, will sail for his new post on August 22.

Commercial Attaché Merwin L. Bohan sails on August 14, after several months in the States, to return to his post at Santiago, Chile.

Mr. A. C. Crilley, formerly at Panama and more recently at Habana, has been transferred to Lima, Peru, as Assistant Commercial Attaché. He is now in charge of the Lima office as Acting Commercial Attaché during the absence of Commercial Attaché Julian D. Smith.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Wilson C. Flake will sail on August 16 to return to his post at Sydney, stopping en route at Manila, where he will remain for several weeks. L. C. Z.



## News from the Department

The Secretary and Mrs. Hull spent an enjoyable three weeks' vacation at Hot Springs, Virginia. They returned to Washington on August 2 and both look very fit and well after their three weeks' rest.

The Under Secretary, the Honorable William Phillips, is spending a month's vacation at Lobster Lake, Maine, and at his home in Beverly, Massachusetts. Mrs. Phillips and their two daughters, Beatrice and Anne, have been spending a month in England and returned to the United States on the 18th of August.

Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr recently underwent an operation at the Emergency Hospital in Washington. Her friends in the Service will be happy to learn that she made a rapid recovery and has left the hospital.

Assistant Secretary of State Welles sailed from New York on the *Berengaria* on August 16 for a vacation in Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Welles and will be away from the Department for about six weeks.

Assistant Secretary of State Sayre, accompanied by his daughter, Eleanor, sailed from Boston on August 5 for a vacation in England. When leaving the Department, Mr. Sayre planned to take a walking trip through the British Isles. He will return to the Department on September 13.

Chief of Foreign Personnel Thomas M. Wilson has joined the ranks of the short-wave radio fans and, like all the rest of us, is sitting up in the wee sma' hours listening for distant stations. To date, he reports reception of the following stations, some of which are seldom heard in this part of the United States: Japan, Hong Kong, Java, all of

Europe, all of South and Central America, as well as nearby stations such as Cuba, Canada, and Mexico City. Mr. Wilson is using an RCA eight-tube all-wave set with a combination phonograph and record changer hookup.

Among other interesting programs heard by Mr. Wilson was a speech by a well known member of the Foreign Service in Hamburg introducing the Commander of an American naval vessel to a German audience.

Mr. Harry McBride and his family left the Department on July 20 and motored to Prince Edward Island for a month's vacation. They were joined there by Mr. and Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton and stories reaching the Department indicate that all of the group are concentrating on fishing and golf. There are prospects that their friends in the Department will hear some pretty tall fish stories, to say nothing of golf stories, upon their return.

A recent issue of amendments to the Consular Regulations, which was sent out to the field in the usual way, bore a little green cover entitled "Pre-Natal Care." In spite of explanations that it was all a mistake and that the cover was placed on the Regulations only as a protective binder, the incident has caused some speculation and considerable amusement, since FA is known to cover a wide field but to our knowledge this subject has formerly been left to the Department of Labor.

Mr. James C. Dunn, Chief of the Western European Division, entertained a number of newspaper correspondents at a supper at his home in Washington on July 29. Other guests included the following members of the Department: the Under Secretary of State, Doctor Stanley K. Hornbeck, Mr. Wallace Murray, Mr. Henry F. Grady, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, Mr. Michael J. McDermott,



Mr. John Farr Simmons, Mr. John D. Hickerson, Mr. Paul T. Culbertson, Mr. Hugh S. Cumming, Mr. Viuton Chapin, and Mr. Farmer Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss entertained members of the State Department at their beautiful residence, Dumbarton, in Georgetown, during the early part of July. The tennis court and the beautiful swimming pool were centers of attraction and the fine exhibition tennis matches were warmly applauded.

Syracuse University recently awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to the Honorable Dave Hennen Morris, American Ambassador to Belgium. Harvard Chapter awarded him an honorary Phi Beta Kappa key.

Results of a tennis tournament between members of the State Department are: E. R. Pierce, of FA, defeated Jack Simmons, Chief of the Visa Division. The final score was 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, and 6-2.

On July 10 the Secretary sent a message to the World Narcotic Defense Association meeting in New York in which he stressed the necessity for the enactment by all states of a uniform narcotics law. He pointed out that we had enacted all possible legislation on the subject, having been committed by international agreement to limit the manufacture, sale, distribution, and use of narcotic drugs exclusively for medical and scientific purposes. He stated that only twenty-four states had followed suit and added that constitutional limitations make it imperative that the individual states carry on the fight by enacting uniform laws to put "teeth" in legislation to control the traffic in narcotics.

On July 12, in response to various inquiries of newspaper correspondents concerning the Pact of Paris, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"The Pact of Paris is no less binding now than when it was entered into by the 63 nations that are parties to it. By form and designation it constitutes a treaty by and among those nations. It is a declaration by the governments of the world that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another. Furthermore, it is an agreement and a solemn obligation that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts among nations of whatever nature or of whatever origin shall never be sought except by pacific means.

"The United States and the other nations are interested in the maintenance of the Pact and the sanctity of the international commitments assumed thereby for the pro-

motion and maintenance of peace among the nations of the world."

Members of the Social-Economic Union of Cuba called on the Secretary on August 12 and, in introducing members of the Union, the president of the body addressed the Secretary as follows:

"Your Excellency's policy of international economic cooperation on a reciprocal basis offers the opportunity for the building of a sound world political economy. Statistics of commercial intercourse between Cuba and the United States of America, since the new Reciprocity Treaty and the Costigan-Jones Act became effective, prove most emphatically that this policy paves the road to prosperity.

"The very substantial increase in the purchase by Cuba of agricultural and industrial products of the United States, which has benefitted the American laborer, farmer, industrial worker and merchant, is the result of a corresponding increase in the marketing of our goods in your country. It is true, that in order to increase our purchases of your products, it has been necessary drastically to reduce duties in about 150 schedules in our Customs Tariff, but it is also true, that in spite of this sacrifice which has seriously affected several phases of Cuban economic activities, we have received proportionate advantages and thereby in both countries there has been brought a little more comfort and encouragement as to the future, to all classes of society and especially to the humbler and more numerous ones;—a conclusive demonstration of the excellence of the 'Hull Doctrine.'

"In presenting to Your Excellency a booklet relating the circumstances of its conception, the unimpeachable standing of the Cuban people that indorse it, and its elevated aims and purposes, the 'Union Social-Economica de Cuba' (Social-Economic Union of Cuba) takes great pleasure in offering you, Mr. Secretary, its sincere adhesion to your policy, which can be condensed in the beautiful, worldly and comprehensive word: 'Co-operation.'"

The Secretary replied as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission of the Social-Economic Union of Cuba: I followed with particular interest the formation last winter of the Social-Economic Union, happy to find in another quarter recognition of the mutual advantages that are to be derived from cooperation between nations in economic matters and which so happily are now being derived by the United States and Cuba from the Trade Agreement signed last August.

"It is my belief that this Trade Agreement sets an example to the world of what can be done to expand foreign trade through the reduction of tariffs and other artificial barriers to the free movement of goods.

"The world needs a sense of security—political security, economic security, and financial security. There must be a development of confidence that the instruments of peace, rather than the instruments of war, will be used in the settling of differences between nations. No less reassuring to the world would be evidences of a desire on the part of the peoples of the world to supplant the instruments of commercial warfare with the instruments of commercial peace. The assurance that the leading countries of the world would join this country in a liberal commercial policy, a policy based on the good neighbor attitude rather than on the attitude of commercial conflict, would have a tremendously quickening effect on world recovery.

"The trade agreements program sponsored by the United

(Continued to page 519)



A CONFERENCE WITHIN A CONFERENCE  
 Left to right: Messrs. Braden, Hengstler, and Weddell.

## Pan American Commercial Conference

THE Pan American Commercial Conference met in Buenos Aires, May 26-June 19, 1935, and was attended by delegates from each of the twenty-one American Republics. The conference was called to consider means of improving the economic and commercial relations throughout the Western hemisphere, and the promotion of freer interchange of commodities and ideas among the American Republics. The elimination of obstacles which hinder and retard inter-American commerce and communications received much attention during the conference.

The United States was represented by Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell, as chairman, with the Honorable Spruille Braden, of New York, and the Honorable Julius G. Lay, our Minister to Uruguay, as our other delegates.

The advisers from the Department of State to

the delegates were Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration; Consul General Avra M. Warren, and First Secretary Raymond E. Cox, Buenos Aires; and Warren Kelchner, of the Division of Latin American Affairs. The advisers for the Department of Commerce were Commercial Attaché Alexander V. Dye, of the Embassy at Buenos Aires, and Mr. Ralph H. Ackerman, Commercial Attaché at Rio De Janeiro. The adviser for the Department of Agriculture was Mr. Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Attaché at the Embassy in Buenos Aires. Mr. Julius C. Holmes, Assistant Chief of the Division of Protocol and Conferences, was secretary of the delegation, and Vice Consul Hayward G. Hill was assistant secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Braden, Mr. Lay, Messrs. Hengs-

(Continued to page 518)



## News from the Field

### BUDAPEST

On the night of July 6th the American Minister to Hungary, Mr. Montgomery, gave a dinner and dance on board the S.S. *Zsofia* in honor of the Royal Hungarian Minister to the United States and Mrs. Pelényi, the American Minister to Czechoslovakia and Mrs. Wright, the American Minister to Austria and Mrs. Messersmith, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Hackett.

At 7:15 p. m. with sixty guests aboard, the *Zsofia* left her dock in front of the Hotel Dunapalota and cruised up and down the Danube until the early hours. Those who have been in Budapest know the delights of a night on the Danube, while those who have not are also fortunate—they can live in hopes!

Miss Cornelia B. Bassel, of the Department, and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Henderson motored to Budapest from Tallin recently and while in the Queen City of the Danube were the guests of Consul General and Mrs. James B. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Adams are spending several weeks in Budapest. Mr. Adams was for many years Counselor of the Pan-American Union and has many friends in the Department and in the field. Mrs. Adams has written more than sixty articles for the *National Geographic Magazine*.

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

It may have been the "largest railway crossing in the world" (the guide book says so) which attracted Consul and Mrs. Dudley G. Dwyre to Newcastle early in July. We do not know. . . . but it was our good fortune to be a part of call for the Executive Officer at London and his wife en route to Scotland over the Roman Wall in their automobile with Judge and Mrs. Fisher. The former is associated with the Firestone Tire Company and recently came to England from Liberia.

P. C. S.

### EDINBURGH

The Consulate at Edinburgh became extremely naval-minded for two and a half lively weeks. On July 22nd, 1935, the United States Navy Training Squadron, consisting of the U.S.S. *Arkansas* and U.S.S. *Wyoming*, Rear-Admiral Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., commanding, anchored just east of the famous Forth Bridge, where they remained until 1.30 p. m. July 1st. Some 800 midshipmen were on board in addition to enlisted personnel and the city was enlivened by their white caps and blue uniforms. Edinburgh has had a long and happy acquaintance with the American Navy and the present visit served greatly to strengthen that association. The behavior of the enlisted personnel and the excellent bearing of the midshipmen were repeatedly commented upon. Rear-Admiral Ellis made a particularly generous gesture in allowing the public to visit the ships daily from 1 to 5 p. m. The ships' motor boats furnished transportation and on the last Sunday of the visit a line of waiting visitors on shore extended several hundred yards from the pier.

A feature of the visit was a baseball game played by a team from each ship. It was attended by some four to five thousand people and the proceeds were given to the Edinburgh Branch of the Boys' Brigade, the Senior Youths' Organization of the British Isles.

Social activities were numerous and included an official luncheon by the Lord Provost of the city to the Admiral and some of his officers, an afternoon reception by Consul and Mrs. Longyear for officers and midshipmen, which was also attended by 150 Edinburgh people, and a dinner party given by Consul and Mrs. Longyear in honor of Rear-Admiral Ellis, Captain Coffey, U.S.S. *Arkansas*, and Captain Hinkamp, of the U.S.S. *Wyoming*. Reciprocal entertainments on board the *Arkansas* included a luncheon by Admiral Ellis to Consul and Mrs. Longyear and Vice Consul and Mrs. Earnest and some of their friends, an afternoon reception and tea



dance attended by some 500 Edinburgh people and, on the last night of the squadron's stay, an official dinner attended by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir William J. Thomson, and Lady Thomson, Rear-Admiral E. J. Hardman-Jones, R.N., C.B., O.B.E., Commanding Officer of the Coast of Scotland, members of his staff, and the Consul and Mrs. Longyear.

The departure of the squadron left most pleasant recollections, and the kindly cheer and jolly companionship of Admiral Ellis and his officers during their stay in Edinburgh will long remain a treasured memory.

No sooner had the squadron sailed for Oslo than the Navy's newest destroyer, U.S.S. *Hull* (350), Commander Ralph S. Wentworth, commanding, anchored off Leith for a stay of 8 days. Once again excellent conduct of enlisted men and petty officers was the rule. A baseball game was played with a group of American students studying medicine in Edinburgh and Glasgow, which was attended by over 300 people, an excellent showing since little publicity was possible. Commander Wentworth and his Executive Officer,

Lieutenant Crowe, were the guests of Consul and Mrs. Longyear at a dinner and later during their stay lunched with them. The Commander entertained Consul and Mrs. Longyear, and Vice Consul and Mrs. Earnest to dinner on board one evening, and had the Longyear children on board for another afternoon. Vice Consul and Mrs. Earnest entertained the Commander, Lieutenant Crowe, and two other officers, as well as Consul and Mrs. Longyear, to a theatre party with supper and dancing afterwards. As with the previous visit the good cheer and unasked helpfulness of everyone connected with the ship made the visit a real pleasure and left a host of memories—all of them happy ones.

R. D. L.

### BOMBAY

The number of American visitors to Bombay has appreciably declined with the coming of the "warm" season.

(Continued to page 533)



T. Tamemasa, Nagasaki

STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, NAGASAKI  
 Left to right, seated: Tsunezo Shigyo, Interpreter; C. O. Spamer, Consul; and Glen Bruner, Vice Consul. Standing: Tomio Ikemura, Caretaker; Tokunosuke Omori, Officeboy; Kiyoji Iwanaga, Clerk; Sakichi Matsusaka, Gardener; Kaichi Nanba, Messenger; Yasue Kitano, Charwoman, and "Ginger," Consular Watchdog.

## A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

THE LAST OF FREE AFRICA. By Gordon MacCreagh. Illustrated. (Second Edition, D. Appleton-Century Company, New York, 1935. Pp. xxii, 372. \$4.00.)

The timely second edition of this book is described on the title page as "the account of an expedition into Abyssinia with observations on the manners, customs and traditions of the Ethiopians with some pungent remarks on the anomalous political situation that, at present, obtains between this ancient kingdom and the nations of the world." The pungent remarks (and they are all of that) are to be found in the "Foreword" to the second edition (pages vii-xii) and the "Epilogue" (Chapter XXIV) which were written in April, 1935. One wonders if the author would have written them in quite such an expressive manner if the first edition of his book, published in 1928, had not presented at the end of its last (XXIII) chapter "a prophecy for Abyssinia. Three things. Some day the existing problems of Abyssinia will withdraw themselves. Some day the iniquitous arms embargo will be broken. Some day Abyssinia will have her own road to the sea. The next five years will show at least the beginning of fulfillment."

With such predictions in the record, the second edition contains an additional chapter, namely, XXIV, which is the "Epilogue" referred to. Mr. MacCreagh concedes that his prophecy made seven years before "looks to be in danger of tumultuous refutation. But I am not the only one who must assimilate the bitterness of disillusionment. Seven years ago the world was quite close to the memories of the War to End War. The world mouthed splendid and hopeful words—Peace and Reduction of Armaments and Arbitration of Disputes and all the other Christmas-tree phrases" (page 362). All of which recalls Balzac's comment to the effect that the most disillusioned individual in the world is a disillusioned idealist.

Still, many things can happen and, as the author states after a caustic discussion of the ambitions of several great powers and, incidentally, of the manner in which a modern army would wage war over the Ethiopian terrain, the "rainy season . . . has gummed up every road and form of travel with 'chicka.' And it is Ethiopia's priceless chicka that may yet by its enforcement

of time for hot heads to cool off, prove to be the defense that may save the country" (page 371). One gathers after reading the "Foreword" and the "Epilogue" that Mr. MacCreagh has more faith in the "chicka" than he has in the League of Nations.

The "expedition" into Abyssinia was conducted under the auspices of and made by a party of two—the author and Mrs. MacCreagh, "the intrepid exploress." Their adventures and their observations, with resultant conclusions, are set forth in a brilliant manner. Mr. MacCreagh has the gift of narrative and he writes with sympathy and understanding of the Abyssinians. As he remarks, there were "a thousand absorbing things to investigate. A fascinating people. A purely feudal system of government. Slaves who refuse freedom. A ruler who traces his descent direct from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. A nation unique in having maintained its freedom as far back as its history reaches. The only people in Africa who have won a war and exacted an indemnity from a European power. Witchcraft and werewolves. And much that one never learns of unless one digs very deeply indeed" (page 39).

One learns of some of these other things as one accompanies the "explorers" from Djibouti in French Somaliland to Addis Ababa and in their "expeditioning" about Abyssinia. "From Djibouti," the author writes, "it is a three-day railroad journey to get to Addis Ababa" (page 26). Mr. MacCreagh called it "a leisurely railroad" in 1928 (page 26). In his "Foreword" he speaks of it as a "strategic railway, the only road into Ethiopia" (page viii). He writes of "trackless wastes" (Chapter V), of the "mud-rimmed, flat, dirty and beautiful Hawash River" (page 66); of Galla Land (Chapters VII and VIII) and Galla spearmen (who at times are inclined to forget that they were conquered by Menelek the Lion) and of "Birds and Things" (Chapter IX)—the things in question including a "ferocious man-eating hippo." Mr. MacCreagh is not sure that the hippo was quite so wicked, but he shot him after a long hunt "in the center of the forehead and twenty-four hours later he was floating belly up. . . . Was the killing justified?" (page 131).

A very interesting chapter (XIV) is devoted to the question of "Slavery under the League of Nations." The author feels that the position of



the Abyssinian Government with reference to the slavery issue has been misrepresented for various reasons. His analysis of some of these reasons leaves nothing to the imagination.

Mr. MacCreagh has a high regard for "His Imperial Highness Algaurash Tafari Makonnen," who took at "his coronation as Emperor the name Haille Selassie." This high regard is expressed in the dedication of the book to Haille Selassie "in recognition of His Great Achievements for the Progress of The Ancient Kingdom of Ethiopia." One feels, after reading the book, that the tribute paid in the dedication is deserved.

C. W.

THE ECONOMIC LITERATURE OF LATIN AMERICA: A TENTATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. 1. Harvard University. Bureau for Economic Research in Latin America. Cambridge, Harvard University press, 1935, xix, 315 p.

This bibliography of 6,244 titles, made possible by a grant of money from the Harvard Committee on Research in the Social Sciences, was initiated by Mr. Normano, the first editor, and carried to completion by the staff of the Bureau for Economic Research of Harvard University under the supervision of Professor C. H. Haring, the chief responsibility falling upon Mr. Miron Burgin and Mr. Thomas S. Berry.

The classification of titles is by country, there being a heading for each of the ten republics in continental South America and one for Latin America. Under country there are four main divisions: Economic and Social Theory; The Indian Economy; The Colonial Economy, and The Period Since Independence. The last named, in each instance, has twelve subdivisions: Economic Conditions; Travel and Description; Agriculture; Industry; Population; Labor; Trade; Transportation; Public Finance; Currency and Banking; Capital Migrations; International Economic Relations.

The Introduction states that the survey "is not to be considered a complete inventory; it is simply a guide for economists." Few government documents are included, because of the existence of Miss Gregory's "List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815-1931." Other titles omitted include the publications of the League of Nations, the publications of chambers of commerce, hanks, trade associations, committees of bondholders, and other semi-public organizations and articles in periodicals unless particularly pertinent. On the other hand, the works of authors of other than South American

countries are included and there is no duplication of the 6,244 titles.

The titles are not annotated, but after each heading there is a critical bibliographical note containing much excellent information, and there is an author index. The entries are brought down to the year 1934, the majority of them seeming to be recent, making the book a good working list for current economic problems. The format, type, paper, and binding could serve as models for other similar works.

This bibliography, the first of its kind, was greatly needed and is sure to be a valuable reference work. With the publication of volume two, covering Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Caribbean area, it will be even more valuable.

YALE O. MILLINGTON.

WAR CLOUDS IN THE SKIES OF THE FAR EAST. By Tom Ireland. Illustrated. (G. P. Putnam Sons, New York, 1935. Pp. xix, 452. \$2.75.)

In spite of its title there is nothing sensational in this book; it is carefully written and presents a thorough examination of the record of the relations between and among the countries of the Far East and those countries having important interests in that area. The approach to the subject is essentially that of the realist. Mr. Ireland is an experienced news commentator, a member of the Ohio Bar and holds degrees from Princeton University and the Harvard Law School. He is an officer in the Reserve Corps. He is the author of "The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway to the Sea"—a book which was marked by the same careful attention to details and facing of political realities as the present work.

C. W.

### BOOK NOTE

CLASSIFICATION, CLASS P, PJ-PM, LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE OF ASIA, AFRICA, OCEANIA, AMERICA, MIXED LANGUAGES, ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGES. 1935. 246 pages. (Library of Congress.) Government Printing Office, Washington. 60c.

The present volume is a continuation of the philological schemes P to PH, and, like them, represents the work of Dr. W. F. Koenig during the 20 years prior to 1930, with additions and some modifications since that date. The preparation of the schemes for the press was begun, although not completed, by Dr. Koenig, whose work includes considerable revision and the addition of numerous scholarly footnotes to oriental philology. The final revision of the work, the synopsis and the schemes for African languages and Arabic literature have been supplied by the editor.



## Foreign Service Changes

### *Chiefs of Mission*

The Senate has confirmed the following Executive nominations:

Hoffman Philip, to be Ambassador to Chile.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., to be Minister to Norway.

Hugh Gladney Grant, to be Minister to Albania.

Findley B. Howard, to be Minister to Paraguay.

Lester A. Walton, to be Minister to Liberia.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 15, 1935, and up to August 15, 1935:

LaVerne Baldwin of Cortland, N. Y., American Foreign Service Officer now assigned to the Department of State, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Ottawa, Canada.

Robert Y. Brown of Dothan, Ala., American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Bogota, Colombia.

Sidney H. Browne of Short Hills, N. J., American Consul at Batavia, Java, assigned Consul at Medan, Sumatra.

Parker W. Buhrman of Botecourt County, Va., American Consul at Cologne, Germany, assigned to Lisbon, Portugal, where he will serve as American Consul General.

Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., of Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, assigned Vice Consul at Batavia, Java.

Cecil M. P. Cross of Providence, R. I., American Consul at Barcelona, assigned American Consul at Paris and District Accounting and Disbursing Officer for Fiscal District No. 3.

Laurence J. Daymont of New York, clerk in the District Accounting and Disbursing Office, Paris, France, appointed Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer.

Laurence J. Daymont of New York, Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer at Paris, France, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Leon Dominian of New York, First Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, died at his post on July 25.

Donald C. Dunham of Cleveland, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Hong Kong, and now in the

United States, assigned Vice Consul at Athens, Greece.

Stillman W. Eells of New York City, American Consul at Valencia, Spain, and now in the United States, will retire from the American Foreign Service effective September 30, 1935, for disability.

Clifton P. English of Chattanooga, Tenn., clerk in the American Consulate at Torreon, Mexico, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Robert Harnden of Berkeley, Calif., American Consul at Goteborg, Sweden, assigned Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

L. Randolph Higgs of West Point, Miss., American Vice Consul at Surabaya, Java, assigned Vice Consul at Batavia.

Carlton Hurst of Washington, D. C., American Consul at Penang, Straits Settlements, assigned Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Edwin Carl Kemp of St. Petersburg, Fla., American Consul at Moncton, New Brunswick, having been confirmed by the Senate as Consul General, assigned Consul General at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Alfred W. Kliefoth of Boalsburg, Pa., now First Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, assigned American Consul at Cologne, Germany.

F. Ridgway Lineaweaver of Philadelphia, Pa., American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Erik W. Magnuson of Chicago, Ill., American Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, assigned Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

Dale W. Maher of Joplin, Mo., American Consul at Medan, Sumatra, assigned Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Granville Oury Jackson of Michigan, American Vice Consul at Durango, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at Tela, Honduras.

Hugh F. Ramsay of Washington, D. C., American Consul at Munich, Germany, assigned Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

Arthur L. Richards of Pasadena, Calif., American Vice Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine, assigned Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

W. Quincy Stanton of Woodhaven, Long Island,





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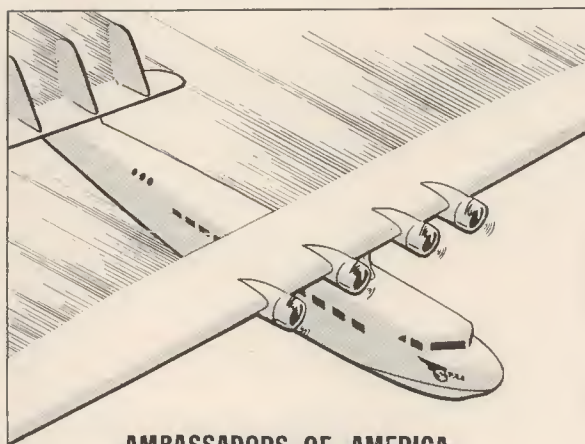
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N. Y., Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, assigned American Consul at Casablanca, Morocco.

Kenneth S. Stout of Portland, Ore., American Vice Consul at Tela, Honduras, assigned Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Francis H. Styles of Falls Church, Va., now temporarily American Consul at Edmonton, Canada, assigned Consul at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Jay Walker of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, assigned Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Gerald Warner of Northampton, Mass., American Vice Consul at Mukden, China, now in the United States, assigned for duty as Language Officer to the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

Avra M. Warren of Ellicott City, Md., American Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, will be ordered to the Department of State for subsequent detail as Foreign Service Inspector.

Hugh H. Watson of Montpelier, Va., American Consul at Sydney, Nova Scotia, assigned to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he will serve as American Consul General.

Charles S. Winans of Michigan, American Foreign Service Officer, retired, formerly American Consul General at Prague, died at Montreal, Canada, on July 13, 1935.

Charles Will Wright of Marquette, Mich., appointed American Vice Consul at Rome, Italy.

Lloyd D. Yates of Washington, D. C., American Consul at Hamburg, Germany, assigned Consul at Goteborg, Sweden.

**CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT**

The following changes in Foreign Service officers assigned to the Department have occurred since July 1:

La Verne Baldwin, formerly in WE, has left for his new post at Ottawa.

Charles A. Bay, also of WE, has left for his post at Seville.

Donald C. Dunham, formerly in PD, is on leave.

Ralph Miller, who was in TA, is en route to London.

Willys R. Peck, who was in FE, is en route to his post at Nanking.

S. Walter Washington, temporarily in LA, has left for Istanbul.

James C. H. Bonbright, 3rd Secretary, formerly in Ottawa, has reported for duty in WE.

Raymond A. Hare, Consul, formerly at Teheran, has reported for duty in NE.

Sam Reber, 2nd Secretary, regularly assigned to Bern, is temporarily detailed to WE.

W. Quincy Stanton, Consul, formerly at San Salvador, is on temporary duty in LA.



**MARRIAGES**

Hodgdon—Lehrs. Consul Anderson Dana Hodgdon and Miss Virginia May Lehrs were married July 17, 1935, at Riga.

McDermott-Beyers. Vice Consul John Patrick McDermott, Managua, and Miss Nacina Wilhelmina Beyers were married on June 16, 1935.

Juttner-Perdan. Mr. Stjepan Juttner was married on June 28, 1935, to Miss Ivana Jeanette Perdan, an American clerk in the Consulate at Zagreb.

Waller-Brunner. Vice Consul Fred E. Waller, Moscow, and Miss Mabel Viola Brunner were married June 12, 1935.

Speer—Birnbaum. Ray Speer, clerk in the American Embassy at Ankara, and Miss Gertrude Birnbaum were married July 10, 1935.

Hamlin-Deyche. Consul John N. Hamlin and Miss Helen Deyche were married July 1, 1935, in Rome.

**BIRTHS**

Born, a son, Michael Frederic, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Frederic Charles Fornes, Jr., at São Paulo, June 30, 1935.

Born to Consul and Mrs. Frederick W. Hinke, on June 24, 1935, at Hankow, a daughter, Helen Lucia.

A son, John Carter, Jr., was born at Peiping on May 7, 1935, to Second Secretary and Mrs. John Carter Vincent.

A daughter, Virginia Caroline, was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. John S. Service at Yunnanfu on July 3, 1935.

**CANADIAN TRIBUTE TO WILL ROGERS AND WILEY POST**

The American Consul General at Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr. John K. Davis, reports that on the morning of August 19 three Vancouver Aldermen, Messrs. Degraives, Miller and Wilkinson; Mr. Munn, member of the Dominion Parliament; Mr. McKeen, member of the Provincial Assembly; Colonel Foster, representing the Canadian Militia; Colonel Wilson, representing the Vancouver garrison; Major McLaren, representing Canadian Airways; Squadron Leader Shearer, representing the Royal Canadian Air Force; Mr. Norman Degraives, Vancouver Collector of Customs, and others assembled at the Vancouver Airport to pay respects to the bodies of Mr. Will Rogers and Mr. Wiley Post.

Mr. Davis adds that in a brief, simple but impressive ceremony two wreaths were placed in the aircraft at the feet of the bodies and, on behalf of the city, the province and the Dominion, respectively, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. McKeen and Mr. Munn expressed the admiration of Canadians for the two deceased and requested the Consul General to convey Canadian sympathy to the bereaved families and to the American people in the loss of these two universally admired and beloved Americans.

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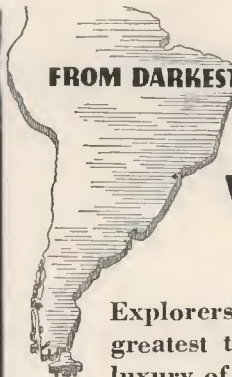
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**OBSERVATION TEST**

1. What is the color of the \$2.50 Consular Fee Stamp?
2. Which claw of the eagle on the State Department seal clasps a bundle of arrows?
3. What are the regulations covering the manner of flying the American flag on May 30?
4. To what does Section 17 of the Immigration Law refer?
5. With what grade of officer in the U. S. Army does a Consul rank?
6. What was the original name of the Department of State?
7. Is Form No. 139 the invoice form for merchandise not purchased?
8. Is the heading of the present official calendar "Department of State" or "United States Government"?
9. Whose name appears first in Class I in the classification of officers in the Foreign Service list of April 1, 1935?
10. Is it permissible for a consular invoice to be prepared in any other language than English?
11. What automobile company recently featured an advertisement showing a young couple shaking hands apparently with a Consular Officer outside an American Consulate?
12. Under what file number are placed papers concerning political affairs?
13. To which class of immigration visa should an Immigrant Identification card not be attached?
14. Estimate within 500 the number of officers and employees outside the United States comprising the Foreign Service of the Department of State.
15. What are the Consular Fees for taking depositions?
16. How many times should the payee's signature appear on a Public Voucher for Services?
17. To a salute of how many guns is a Consul entitled?
18. What is the design of the Consular flag?
19. What is the Consular Fee for noting a marine protest?
20. What well-known Consul General, famed for his work in the Orient and requested to serve two years beyond his retirement age, will retire on December 31, 1935?

(Answers on page 524)

GEORGE F. SCHERER, *Vice Consul, Ciudad Juarez.*

**VALEDICTORY**

I am bidding goodbye to Paris, a long and fervent farewell faintly hued with regret. I am leaving the lovely, tree-lined boulevards and the lovely kissing on the benches. I am leaving the picturesque, historic buildings all scrawled over with "Esperanto" and "Vive le Roi!"

I am leaving the buses A to Zbis where you don't have to pay your fare unless you're honest and the theaters where you don't have to pay for programs but you'd jolly well better. I'm leaving Montparnasse, with its all-day café-crèmes and its all-day letter-writers and its peanuts and Pernods and Peruvian plutocrats and I hope I never see a platinum blonde again so long as I live.

I'm leaving the pathetic painters on the sidewalks, but I know that when I come back in 50 years they'll be all there sitting on stools and waiting for me with the same lavallieres and the same old red fishing boats and sunlight-on-bananas, and the same old motherly nude foreshortening herself sempiternally and the same old pictures marked "Sold."

Oh yes, I'll miss the eagle eyes of the concierge and the head peering out from behind the curtained door. I'll miss Paris, with a café on every corner and a "crime passionel" in every block, where you can buy things in department stores just for the fun of returning them and getting your money back, but don't try it on your unused return trip ticket to Deauville! I'll miss the rain every day, but I'll have the dust every minute in New York. I'll miss the row of buttons across the streets, but I'll find 'em on the policemen's uniforms. I'll miss the snobbery of riding first class in the Metro and the New York Subway I know is jammed, but it's jammed with pretty gals.

I love Paris. My lungs are full of soot but my heart is full of affection and my stomach is full of frogs' legs and bouillabaisse and my mind is full of irregular verbs and my pocketbook is so full of brass francs and nickel car-wheels that I have to buy a new one every month, and the new 50-franc notes have driven me permanently color-blind.

I'm leaving Paris after having tried for ten years in vain to find out exactly what a chateaubriand is and why they boil onions with peas, and I haven't yet found a single American who can say in good French, "How often do the autobuses pass here?"

Why am I leaving France, this hot July? To get some real French ice cream!

GELETT BURGESS.

—From the *New York Herald, Paris Edition.*



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## COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 507)

tlar, Kelchner and Ackerman, and Mr. and Mrs. Holmes sailed from New York on April 27, and arrived in Buenos Aires on May 15. Mr. Lay was en route to his new post as Minister to Uruguay. Mr. Hengstler returned via the West Coast, and in going to and from the conference took advantage of the opportunity to visit as many of the missions and consulates as possible.

The conference was convened on May 26 in the presence of General Agustín P. Justo, President of Argentina, and Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, who was making an official visit to Argentina. The delegations of Argentina and Brazil were headed by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs while those of the United States, Chile, Mexico and Peru were represented by their respective Ambassadors in Buenos Aires. The conference was attended by eighty-seven plenipotentiary delegates and a large number of advisers.

The agenda for the conference was formulated by the Montevideo Conference and consisted of the following:

- 1) Port facilities for the entry, loading, unloading and departure of ships and aircraft;
- 2) Reduction of Customs duties;
- 3) Improvement of land, maritime, fluvial and aerial communications;
- 4) Clearance facilities;
- 5) Animal and Vegetable sanitary police regulations;
- 6) Repression of smuggling;
- 7) Simplification of customs procedure;
- 8) Tourist facilities;
- 9) Uniform classification of merchandise.

The topic "Reduction of Customs duties" was interpreted by the Argentine Organizing Committee to mean dues "paid as compensation for services and not as a customs policy for import or export duties." The subject "Commercial Arbitration" was also included on the agenda at the request of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, while a number of other topics were included during the conference by action of the Committee on Initiatives.

The conference adopted the following conventions:

- 1) Convention for the repression of smuggling;
- 2) Convention for the creation of Pan American commercial committees;
- 3) Convention relative to the creation of a Pan American tourist passport; and
- 4) Convention relative to the transit of airplanes.

The United States signed the first two of these.

The conference also adopted fifty-one recommendations, three resolutions and three declarations, which relate to simplification of customs procedure; aviation; uniform classification of merchandise; promotion of tourist travel; commercial arbitration; vegetable and animal sanitary police; customs, port and consular facilities, et cetera.

Secretary Hull addressed the conference in plenary session on June 8 by means of radiotelephone. This proof of the interest of the Secretary and of the United States in the conference made a very favorable impression upon the delegates.

A general feeling of Pan Americanism and good will prevailed throughout the conference. The deliberations and the conclusions reflected the spirit of enlightened inter-American relations which were so manifest in the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, to which this conference owed its existence. The meeting of representatives of every American Republic, the frank and full discussion of problems of mutual interest, and the fellowship which inevitably sprang from such an association, will undoubtedly be reflected in the relations of the countries concerned in the coming months and years. The American delegation lost no opportunity in endeavoring to explain the policies now governing our nation giving practical expression to the "good neighbor policy."

### MR. WILE IS VERY KIND

Magazines which correspond to "house organs" of trade, are published by associations in a number of Government departments. The War Department, for instance, has field and coast artillery and cavalry journals; a quartermaster's review, and others covering the ordnance and engineering branches of the service. Similarly in the Navy. Among these publications none is more attractive in its material and make-up than the American Foreign Service Journal, issued by the association bearing that name in the State Department. With striking illustrations and color to brighten its pages, it approaches the best in magazine typography. The August issue, just off the press, leads off with a timely and handsomely illustrated article on "Ethiopia," by W. Perry George, the American chargé d'affaires, to whom was delivered the recent appeal of Emperor Haile Selassie for invocation against Italy of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact.—*Frederick William Wile, in his column in the Washington Evening Star.*



## NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 506)

States offers a broad program for world economic reconstruction and rehabilitation and should appeal with increasing force to all nations of the world desiring the maintenance of peace.

"The program first found expression in the Cuban-American trade agreement concluded last August. It is gratifying to find that the Government and people of Cuba have manifested a spirit of cooperation not only in their commercial relations with this country but in many other matters of mutual interest.

"The most recent figures relating to Cuban-American trade indicate that during the first ten months the Agreement was in effect, total trade between the two countries expanded approximately \$63,000,000 over that of the corresponding previous period. This is no small sum, and represents an increase of about 80 percent. I do not hesitate to say that American agriculture and industry have expressed themselves as very pleased with the recovery in the Cuban market. A recent survey made by the American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba indicates that the entire range of American goods has participated in the business improvement, sales in one important line of products, agricultural machinery and implements, expanding over 550 percent.

"It is extremely gratifying, therefore, to find that an organization in Cuba has dedicated itself to cooperation with this country in the execution of the provisions of the Cuban-American Trade Agreement; and it is a great pleasure to welcome you to Washington, and to have this opportunity of meeting the delegates of an organization whose high purpose cannot but work to the mutual benefit of our two nations."

## THE ENEMY MIGHT BE THERE

By BENJAMIN RUSSELL

A friend and I were hustling along a city street in one of the bitterest rain storms of the season. It was a driving rain, and the day was cold and raw. Taxicabs were at a premium, and such unlucky people as were out afoot hurried along the sidewalks, with collars turned up and trying to ward off the driving rain with umbrellas.

Suddenly above the roaring of the wind and the spattering of the rain drops came the sound of music. Wondering, my friend and I pushed around a corner—and there stood a little band of Salvation Army workers blowing their horns and pounding their drums. Occasionally a pedestrian would hurry past, but none stopped on that wet, chilly corner to listen—none, that is, except my friend and I.

The music came to its end, and the leader of the band began to speak about the Kingdom of Heaven. My friend and I listened for a few moments, getting wetter and colder all the time, and then moved on. The man's voice followed us until we were out of hearing.

"A strange performance," I said.

"Yes," said my friend. "Did you ever hear the story of Napoleon's cannoneer?"

I shook my head.

"One day, a day much like this one," said my friend, "Napoleon went out alone to look over his lines and came upon a cannoneer with a squad of men, shooting off a big gun at regular intervals. He seemed to be shooting at nothing at all. At least, there was no enemy in sight. Napoleon asked him why he was doing it.

"'Orders from headquarters, sir,' said the cannoneer. 'And besides, the enemy *might* be there.'"—*The Family Circle*.



Crossing the Zambezi at Victoria Falls.

Photograph © J. L. Smith

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Lit.D., LL.D.,  
Editor

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE - - WASHINGTON, D. C.



## Marine Insurance

VERY frequently Foreign Service Officers having taken out insurance on their household or personal effects when moving from one post to another find that some loss or damage occurring is not covered by the policy, or in other cases they have a great deal of difficulty and encounter considerable red tape and delay in having claims for loss or damage settled. One of the principal American insurance agents specializing in writing insurance of this kind calls attention to this fact and points out the reason for these difficulties often lies in a misunderstanding on the part of the insurance agent who placed the policy, and also of the Foreign Service Officer whose goods are insured.

The reason these difficulties occur, this agent points out, lies in the fact that the ordinary marine insurance policy is written and phrased to cover shipments of merchandise, which constitute the principal cargo shipped. These policies and what they cover and what they do not cover are well known to the shippers of merchandise, and all those engaged in export and import business. But with household goods shipments the case is different. These shipments constitute an infinitesimal percentage of the ocean tonnage and an equally small percentage of the policies written by marine insurance underwriters. Consequently the type of policy that the ordinary insurance broker is able to supply is one which is quite suitable for merchandise shipments, but one which has many exceptions and drawbacks as far as shipments of household goods are concerned. The phraseology moreover which is used in writing the certificates of insurance while thoroughly understood in commercial circles, is capable of considerable misunderstanding by the person not conversant with marine insurance usage.

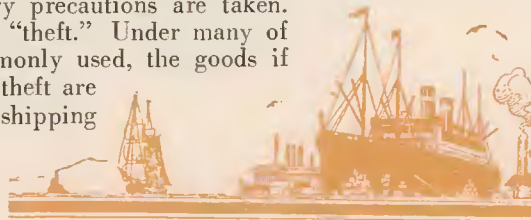
This agent further draws attention to the fact that some risks which shipments of household goods are subject to cannot always be covered by insurance or if at all, at extraordinarily high rates, unless certain preliminary precautions are taken. He illustrates the risk of "theft." Under many of the marine policies commonly used, the goods if insured at all as regards theft are only insured if an entire shipping package is stolen. The pilferage risk is not willingly undertaken

by marine underwriters unless precautions have been taken to protect the shipping cases against pilferage, such as binding the packages with strap iron and sealing them so that if pilferage takes place it will be evidenced by the breaking of the strap iron and the seal. Water damage also is not included in the ordinary policy, and this risk is a considerable additional one to the underwriter unless precautions have been taken to see that the cases are tight and lined with waterproof paper. In many countries green lumber is used, which shrinks after the boxes are made, leaving wide cracks, and unless the owner supervises the packing, and insists on a sufficient quantity of waterproof paper being used it is often omitted. The agent quoted states that these risks can be greatly minimized if the matter is taken up in advance with the insurance agent, so that he may make his own suggestions and give instructions regarding the packing, sealing and waterproofing of the packages.

Then there is the risk of breakage and damage from marring and scratching. This the owner should understand is not so much a risk of transportation as it is a risk of packing. In many places packers of sufficient skill are not available and in consequence this risk is a considerable one, and in many cases it cannot be included in any policy.

The recommendation is made that Foreign Service Officers and others interested in obtaining insurance on their shipments would do well to obtain their insurance from such agents as have specialized in insurance on household goods, and especially if they have not had previous experience of the limitations of marine insurance policies, take the matter up in advance with the agent, so as to make sure that they understand just what protection the agent is offering them and what they are buying. These are policies particularly adapted to the needs of Foreign Service Officers. These are sold by certain American underwriters

at premiums frequently less than those of foreign underwriters. Such insurance can be ordered by mail and the policy will date from the time specified in the letter, even though the mail may bring the letter ordering the insurance much later. C.A.A.



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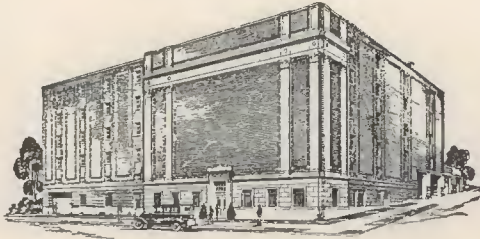
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Courtesy Joachim Pukh, Consul General of Finland, at Tallinn

#### AMERICAN CORN IN ESTONIA

A field of American Indian corn grown by the Acting President of Estonia, summer of 1934, on his farms, near Tallinn. Left to right: General J. Laidoner, Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian Army; Acting President Konstantin Päts; Harry E. Carlson, First Secretary, Tallinn.

#### BOOK NOTES

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES**—Foreign languages supplement to Style manual. Second edition, revised and enlarged. April, 1935. 299 pages. Government Printing Office. Cloth. \$1.00.

This manual relating to foreign languages is purposely condensed for ready reference and is intended merely as a guide, not a textbook. Only elementary rules and examples are given, and no effort is made to deal exhaustively with any one subject. Minor exceptions exist to some of the rules given, but a close adherence to the usage indicated will be sufficient for most foreign-language work.

**POSTAGE STAMPS**—Description of United States postage stamps, issued by the Post Office Department from July 1, 1847, to December 31, 1934. 1935. 66 pages. Post Office Department. (Contents indicated by title.) 10 cents.



### PINKERTON'S SKILL

STOP PRESS. Alas and alack, the first of those golf stories have started coming in from the McBride-Pinkerton vacation at Prince Edward Island. Stand by, friends for the fish stories that will doubtless pour in later.

According to an eye witness on the Brackley Beach course on Prince Edward Island, terrific and disrupting excitement occurred on August 6. On that historical date Pink was playing an interesting but not exciting twosome with young Bill Clark, son of the former Canadian Trade Commissioner at Milan. Pink had dragged himself out after a late night and after making the first two holes at his normal rate, arrived at the crucial third tee. Making due allowances for the wind, the waves, the sun, and atmospheric conditions, Pink sighted along his putter at the flag one hundred and fifty yards away and winding up gracefully, took a mighty swing. There was a sharp click and the ball rose and sailed in a straight line (as is usual when Pink drives), took one bounce and disappeared. Pink seemed a little puzzled and somewhat startled, but not Bill Clark. Young Bill threw his hat one way and his clubs another, cast his caddy to the ground and dashed off to get witnesses. After some moments of frenzied activity, Harry McBride was dragged out and arrived breathless on the scene at a dead run. Yes, it was true! There was no possible doubt or error. Pink had made a hole in one!!!

Prince Edward Island golfers came from miles around to tender their congratulations and the local papers carried the news to all parts of the earth. Pink's friends in the Department, in the face of such absolute evidence, are coming to the point that they almost believe the story, and a suitable monument may yet be raised at the spot where an American golfer made history on a Canadian course.

### EMPLOYEES' CREDIT UNION

The Federal Credit Union recently organized in the Department is making encouraging progress. It now has 205 members. Approximately \$3,500 has been paid in by depositors. Of the 35 loans made, two have been repaid; payments have been made promptly as due on the other loans.

The Union seeks primarily to assist employees who through illness or other adversity have been compelled to borrow funds at high rates of interest.

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### SIDI BOU SAID

I lay upon the diwan among the soft cushions.  
The sunlight shone through the musharabia in  
patterns on the thick rugs.

A glass of tea and mint flavored with rose water  
was brought to me.

The amber scented smoke of my cigarette floated  
out through the intricate lattice.

The afternoon was still and the hours monotonous.  
The soft breeze brought the hot and spicy smell  
of fig trees in the sun.

It brought the soft flute playing of Achmet, dream-  
ing of the red twilights of the desert.

Thinking thus he broke into the high, quavering  
Song of the Palm Tree.

The reflection of the blue sky made the sea more  
blue.

The flitting sail of fishercraft moved over the water  
like white butterflies.

Gradually the mass of Djebel bou Kornine turned  
to mauve in the sunset.

The jagged slopes of Djebel Rassas faded to a  
single shadow.

El Zorah lay in the crescent arms of the new moon.  
I felt the brown cheek of her namesake pressed  
against mine.

—Edwin C. Kemp.

### ANSWERS TO TWENTY QUESTIONS

(See page 516)

1. Blue.
2. Left.
3. Half-mast from dawn till noon; full-mast from noon till sunset. Before resting at half mast the flag is fully raised.
4. Entry from foreign contiguous territory.
5. Colonel.
6. Department of Foreign Affairs.
7. Yes.
8. "United States Government."
9. Maxwell Blake.
10. Yes.
11. Ford.
12. 800.
13. Those covering Section 4(e), non-quota students.
14. There were 3,596 August 1, 1935, including Foreign Service Officers on duty in Washington.
15. \$10.00 for the first 500 words, 50 cents for each additional 100 words or fraction thereof.
16. Twice.
17. Seven.
18. A white letter "C" circled by thirteen white stars on a blue field.
19. \$2.00. For American vessels, gratis.
20. Edwin S. Cunningham—"Cunningham of Shanghai."



## CHINA'S CULTURE

(Continued from page 497)

China, art has had, I believe, a lasting influence; today the people are aesthetic to a high degree, as may be seen from the loving way in which they run their fingers over a piece of jade or porcelain. Food, too, may be said to become a work of art, and Chinese feasts are a succession of exotic pleasures; bird's nest soup, shark's fins, eggs buried many years in lime until they reach just the right point—what an exquisite artistic satisfaction the Chinese obtain from such masterpieces!

Some of the aspects of Chinese culture which I have mentioned must seem so remote and unreal to you that you may wonder whether much of it will survive the present strong pressure of European and American influence. Without attempting to make any prophecies, I venture to put before you the following conclusions:

The characteristics of the Chinese, as illustrated by their written language, have been developed over the course of several thousand years, and will consequently probably be slow to change. However, the original strictly limited viewpoint will doubtless be extended, and the ancient philosophy adapted to include the thought of the entire modern world.

There would seem to be no doubt that certain of the most distinctive features of Chinese culture which I have mentioned constitute a serious handicap to any modernization of the country. For instance, it may be that the classical literary language, and even the complicated character system, must be abolished or modified.

It would likewise seem that other features—such as the calm and broad perspective, and careful painstaking handiwork—should be retained, as beneficial to China and contributions to the rest of the world.

I do not know whether it will be possible to combine Chinese and Western culture. Nor can I predict whether attempts will be made to sweep away China's distinctive but antiquated civilization in favor of complete modernism, or whether, on the other hand, the influence of this culture will be so strong as to drive out most foreign innovations. I believe that some sort of compromise will finally be inevitable, and that the main problem is that of determining what proportions of each ingredient shall be used. The process will doubtless be long and hard, but the possibility remains that the outcome may be a civilization richer and higher than any we have hitherto known.



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## On Having Four Initials

By ROY E. B. BOWER, *Consul, Stockholm*

I AM a bachelor. The sweet agony of finding a name for offspring has therefore never been my lot. The duties of a godfather, of which I am three, do not include finding the perfect name for the future President of the United States (male or female). Negatively, I have had some success in preventing bemused parents from the dear folly of naming an infant for its godfather; but as to positive action—! I find it hard enough to name a puppy, and my heart turns to ashes of envy when some friend effortlessly baptises a police dog Kurt or a cat Messalina.

The spectator sees most of the game, but my haphazard observations of this parental pastime have not made the rules clearer. The object of the game seems to be to plaster a label or labels on the Namee in such a fashion that he will be disfigured for life. Just why do parents, even if not fond, wish incredible and unbearable names on some 37 per cent of the annual crop of babies? Why (says he, feelingly) bestow a whole string of names on one small infant? What are the springs of action which stir the christener's breast? Romance, snobbism, flattery, a compensation-complex maybe? In the expansive days when we still had the horizon as the sole frontier probably boredom was the determining factor after the first three or four.

Perhaps there is something national about it. Just as English authors always call a fictitious firm of solicitors Biggs, Biggs, Sherewether and Biggs, so do they invariably name an American character Hiram B. Peabody or Otis K. Zinkle. Do you know any Hiram or Otis's? At any rate not a whole nation of them. On the other hand, during nine years in England I never met or heard of a Marmaduke or Reginald. One can only conclude that localities produce a few names per generation which are not discovered abroad until they have lost their vogue at home. Twenty years from now Americans in English fiction may be called Wayne or Floyd and our authors may be naming their English characters Leslie or Eric.

The Chinese are quite sensible—unless someone has been kidding me. It seems that the Chinese gods covet, as who wouldn't, those adorable plump black-haired babies which curiously seem to be so plentiful over there. The first secret of wise parenthood in China is therefore to whisper the child's real name, such as Bounteous Fragrant Dew, or even only to *think* it, before the Ancestral

Altar, to call him loudly before the world by some such pretty conceit as Dirty Little Snotty Face. Chinese gods have none of the Hebrew deity's omniscience and are quite easily fooled. What self-respecting god would want to snatch up to heaven a four-initialled brat with a name like that? It may be, for the matter of that, why some of us white-folks live so long.

Now in Sweden, until quite recently, there was most confusing simplicity. Nils got married and had a son named Eric and a daughter named Greta. Eric Nilsson and Greta Nilsson was how they signed themselves. Eric got married and his son, Karl, went to school as Karl Ericsson.

One of my professors at California used to remark that he could tell the course of history by the names of his freshmen. The George Deweys were taking the places of the Grover Clevelands as I was leaving college. I suppose that the campus today is welcoming many a Pershing and a Wilson. In the case of girls' names, however, I am of the opinion that a little light poetry reading, while recommended as suitable exercise for expectant mothers, is apt to result in flights of fancy at the font. Who, for instance, hasn't a sainted aunt yeleft Elaine or Maud or Guenivere or Evangeline? The pleasant habit of reviving Peter Pan every Christmas in London has kept the British Empire well stocked with Peters and Wendys these thirty years. Apropos our nostalgia for the good old days, so cleverly being exploited by the big advertisers, it may be observed that there is now taking place a happy revival of those most charming of all dear names, Nancy and Polly and Anna and Jane, and others made sweet by the lavender of old photograph albums and old memories.

The attention of the Smith family should be drawn to the fact that John Smith, excellent name connoting all the manly virtues, will soon be obsolete if the family goes on avoiding it because it is so common. Incidentally, I have never heard of anyone called John Doe, that name symbolical of the ubiquitous. In Singapore a legal interrogatory was once received addressed to John Doe and Richard Roe, the consulate being ask to substitute the real names if they could be discovered. These turned out to be Aik Hoe—and Co. I trust that the learned judge back home didn't think that we were trying to be funny.

Why are we so sensitive about our names?



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Most of us affect to dislike them, but let someone mispronounce or misspell them and our amour propre immediately comes bouncing out of its kennel, snarling at such intrusion of our private rights. One of the happiest memories which I retain of a boys' camp on Lake Champlain is the spectacular rage we were able to induce in a boy named Laurenc by informing him that the correct spelling was Lawrence. As either a water-sport or a bed-time prayer this worked equally well.

Myself, I get peevish over the four initials. I want 'em all, since I've got 'em. I have known amiable typesetters, who were quite willing to take ten minutes to set up Theocritus Q. Feathers-tonehaugh, protest that my ten-letter Roy E. B. Bower was much too long. If only one's critics would leave out both middle initials! No, they must choose, and it's the choosing which makes one mad. My theory is that this dislike of two middle initials is a hang-over from the Revolution. 1776, I mean. I suppose that even in those days the British were great sportsmen, and that the newspapers of the time published lists of players something like this: *The Gentlemen*: J. H. C. Malmlybut, P. St. J. M. Qualtch, F. F. F. Ffoulkes, etc., etc. *The Rest*: P. Jones, T. Atkins, R. Bower, etc., etc. Thus and then was bred a good Yankee prejudice in favor of simplicity in such matters.

Ribaldry, now, is different. It's rather flattering. Homer Croy (who prints on his envelopes "This one is not a bill") enjoys himself by addressing me as Roy Everest Bottomly Bower, combining the highest and the lowest in the center. Nor shall I tell him what the E. and B. do stand for until he exhausts his Oklahoma wit in thinking up new ones, for the truth will be an anti-climax. Even the Department has permitted itself a decorous jest at the expense of my middle initials, for once a code cable concerning me read in translation "Roy E Period B Period Bower."

If this is read by others bearing four initials but who have cravenly dropped one of them I appeal to them to restore it. We must stand together. It seems a small matter, but it signifies.

### THE JOURNAL PAYS

● ● ● It has recently come to the attention of the Editors that many members of the Service are unaware that payment is frequently made for material published.

● ● ● The conditions are stated on page 16 of the January, 1934, issue.



### SONG OF THE ROLLING STONES

The fates that weave our destiny  
Must work with nervous hands  
As no assignment they allot  
For very long time stands,  
From Mexico to London town,  
Tampico or Bangkok,  
Our journeys would the famous trek  
Of Marco Polo mock.

#### CHORUS

Our homes are where our hats hang,  
For us there is no rest,  
Hotels, trains and steamships are  
The homes that we know best.

We've hardly unpacked in Baghdad  
And opened up a home,  
A transfer comes by telegram  
And off we go to Rome.  
Just when we've found a house in Rome  
And paid a quarter's rent  
An order comes to move again  
And to Ceylon we're sent.

#### CHORUS

Order up the moving van,  
Get out the old grip,  
Sell off the furniture, we're  
Going on a trip.

We've just spent three month's salary  
For curtains in Belfast,  
We're happy and contented to  
Be settled down at last,  
But vain our satisfaction is,  
Not long in peace we sit,  
We get transferred to Amoy where  
The curtains do not fit.

#### CHORUS

Pack up all the silverware,  
Woolens in moth balls,  
Move into a boarding house  
When the packer calls.

We sell the old car for car fare,  
Take losses with a sigh,  
We can't afford to pay the freight—  
It would a new car buy.  
With justified misgivings we  
Our cherished goods must pack  
And at our destination find  
They're largely gone to wrack.

#### CHORUS

Go leave cards on all our friends,  
Tell them *adios*,  
Shed a tear when last we hear:  
"Vaya con Dios."

#### L'ENVOI

We kick and we growl at the hardships,  
For our losses we groan and we sigh,  
But kick as we will,  
We think with a thrill  
Of the transfer to come bye and hie.

—Thomas D. Bowman.



SERVICE VISITORS

Officers and clerks called at the Department, as indicated:

	DATE OF REGISTRATION
	<i>July</i>
Raymond A. Hare, Teheran, assigned to Department, NE	13
Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam, on leave in Washington and New England	15
Mrs. Florence H. Illiard, Warsaw, on leave	15
Gordon L. Burke, Foochow, on leave in Washington and Great Neck, L. I. Sailing August 15 from New York; September 6 from San Francisco	16
Mrs. B. M. Kendig, Embassy, Habana, on leave; sailing August 3 from New York	16
Fred H. Houck, Plymouth, sailing July 24 from New York	18
Julia H. Stimpson, Embassy, Peiping, sailing <i>General Pershing</i> October 8	18
Horatio Mooers, Toronto, on leave in Washington and Pennsylvania	18
John F. Huddleston, Dresden, on home leave	19
Jonn B. Keogh, Nairobi, sailing for post July 23, S. S. <i>Exeter</i> from New York	19
W. E. Chapman, Bilbao, returning to post July 27 after 60 days' leave	22
M. Swift, Stockholm	22
William D. Moreland, Jr., Antwerp, returning to post July 27	23
A. W. Klieforth, Legation, Vienna, sailing August 6, S. S. <i>Excambion</i> , from New York for Marseilles	25
F. R. Lineaweaver, Mazatlan, en route to Montreal	25
Wm. L. Schultz, Liverpool	25
Victor N. Lenzer, Paris	26
C. R. Willson, formerly Bremen, en route Vera Cruz	26
Chas. Thayer, Embassy, Moscow, returning to post July 31	26
John Flournoy Montgomery, Budapest Minister, to Manchester, Vt., until September 25, then week in Washington	26
Joseph F. Burt, Visa Division, to Montreal	26
John B. Faust, Santiago, Chile, to S. C. until September 3; returning Washington	27
Joseph I. Touchette, Algiers, to N. H. and returning to Washington late in August before returning to post	29
David J. D. Myers, Tenerife, Canary Islands, entering hospital for operation	29
Wm. F. Cavanaugh, Goteborg, on leave in Philadelphia	29
Elbridge Durbrow, Moscow, leaving July 31 for San Francisco; returning to Washington September 15	29
W. Quincy Stanton, Casablanca, detailed LA	30
S. Pinkney Tuck, Embassy, Paris, on leave in U. S. until August 24; remainder of leave abroad	30
	<i>August</i>
Thomas D. Bergin, Port-au-Prince, on leave	2
Henry S. Villard, from NE Div. to Rio de Janeiro; Sailing August 31 <i>Western World</i>	2
Robt. T. Cowan, Lille, leave in Dallas, then Washington about October 6	2
W. L. Lowric, FSO, Retired, now located at 217 North Royal Street, Alexandria, Va.	3
George A. Gordon, Min. Port-au-Prince after visit in States	5
Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador Tokyo, to N. H. and returning to Washington August 13	5
George F. Scherer, Ciudad Juarez, returning to post after month's leave in Canada	6



Benjamin Garcia

Jimmy Flexer has a swim before leaving his desk in the Department for his new post as Secretary of Legation at Panamá.

Lawrence P. Briggs, Bahia, on leave before retiring	7
Sydney H. Banash, Buenos Aires, on leave in Boston	7
Thomas D. Davis, Bergen, to Indiana on leave	7
George R. Merrell, Jr., Peiping, sailing for post September 6, <i>President Coolidge</i> from San Francisco	7
A. Dana Hodgdon, Riga, on leave in Md.	7
C. T. Steger, Beirut, on leave in Richmond, Va.	8
Tyler Thompson, Marseille, on leave at Hancock Point, Maine	8
Kent Leavitt, Mexico City, leaving for Mexico August 13	8
Herbert O. Williams, Vera Cruz, on leave until September 5, then to Gibraltar	8
Alexander R. Magruder, Lisbon	9
Robert Frazer, London	9
Philip Ernst, Athens	10
Raleigh A. Gibson, on leave	10
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Lima, leaving Washington for California August 13; sailing <i>Santa Elena</i> for post October 5	12
Muriel Moynihan, Hamburg, sailing September 12 for post	12
Hortense Uhlrich, Alexandria, leaving for Denver August 12	12
George E. Chamberlin, retiring, CG Halifax	12
Robt. Y. Brown, proceeding to new post at Bogota shortly	12



## TO THE SOO

\* \* \*

Here we are at Point aux Pins watching the waves roll by. Two days ago we were roasting (102 degrees in the sun); today, Sunday, it is cold, wet, cloudy; the pine logs (or branches, if you will) crackle merrily on the hearth, a friendly little iron stove with chimney disappearing in the rafters above—truly “high hat” without force of exaggeration. The local fuel supply differs from that to which we had become accustomed in Toronto in that it is more or less firmly attached to trees in various parts of the neighborhood from which it has to be detached by force of arms. This being a day of rain with the children indoors, the ensuing concert lacks but the famous anvil to be described as classical!

To answer what surely must be uppermost in your mind, I may say that no ordinary knowledge of French will suffice for purposes of local orientation: Thus, by some unexplained marvel of human logic Point aux Pins is known, not as “pins” (French), nor as “pins” or even “pines” (English), but tout simplement as “Point o Pur.” Can you beat it!

Local sports, indoor and out, are available singly or in bulk, and for the most part appear to be self-made. Principal among the former are to be mentioned: Chasing dirt and mosquitoes, filling stomachs and washing dishes; among the latter: Closing doors, pumping water, and chopping wood, also: Fishing, boating, and swimming—the latter, that is, if the water ever gets warm enough, its temperature at present varying between 30 and 40 Fahrenheit!

Sault Ste. Marie scenery equals expectations. At the Point we were three-fourths surrounded by water, with the two Soos, in a straight line five or six miles distant, directly en face. At night the twinkling lights, seen thru the pines from our front porch, are a thing of rare beauty.

The Soo itself is more or less what you would expect the Soo to be. It is built around Queen Street, about six miles long, following the line of the St. Mary's River, which separates the Canadian Soo from the Soo, Michigan. The Consulate is in the middle of Queen Street, across the street from the Windsor Hotel, a nine-story edifice.

\* \* \*

The afternoon and evening of the Fourth we celebrated at the American Soo visiting the locks (a novel experience) and enjoying a beautiful exhibition of municipal fireworks. A fine example of international cooperation was afforded by the Canadian Legion Band which took a prominent part in the parade on our side.

It was nine o'clock Saturday morning when we said au revoir to Toronto, leaving the movers hard at work. Between four and five the same afternoon, we found ourselves at Callender, the home of the world-known quintuplets. We passed Dr. DaFoe's home on the way to the hospital bearing his name, where the five sisters were out sunning themselves, in two play pens on the broad verandah. Before taking them indoors for the night the attending nurse presented each separately for the benefit of spectators who were coming and going the whole time we were at the hospital. All five are fine and healthy, easily recognizable from their well-known pictures.

Then through North Bay on to Warren, where we spent the night. Breakfast in Sudbury, a typical mining town.

At Algoma, 100 miles from the Soo, we enjoyed a fine sturgeon dinner at an Inn ideally situated between the bay and a lake famous for its beauty.

From North Bay on, much of the way is practically deserted. You go for miles and miles without seeing a single dwelling, with cows the only inhabitants, wondering if the gas tank is at least half as full as you hope it to be! The last 30 or 40 miles are the prettiest part of the whole trip, the road flanked on one side by a graceful mountain range and on the other the azure-blue of the bay smiling welcome.

Although the roads would hardly bear comparison, we would not want to miss the experience of knowing what the Canadian side is like. (Since arrival we have learned that the roads on the Canadian side are impassable during four or five months of the winter! Many people store their cars during this part of the year, unless planning to travel on the American side, the Michigan roads being kept open the year round.)

Point aux Pins, as its name signifies, is a pine-wooded haven offering a welcome escape from the heat of summer to the people of the Soo. Jutting out into the St. Mary's River, it reaches to within a few hundred feet of the Michigan shore. The deep blue waters at the Point abound in a variety of sporting fish, such as black bass, lake trout, perch, pike, and maskinonge. Inshore, the hard-packed sand and shallow waters are the delight of bathers, although the low temperature of the water calls for a rugged constitution to encourage prolonged swimming. Point aux Pins is separated from the Soo, Ontario, by 12 or 13 miles of country roads, a twenty to thirty minute drive by motor.

G. L. T.



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**IN MEMORIAM**

LEON DOMINIAN

The JOURNAL regrets to announce the death at his post on July 25, 1935, of Mr. Leon Dominian, First Secretary of the American Legation at Montevideo. A man of varied gifts, his career as geologist, explorer, professor, editor, author and government official testified to his versatility. Shy, studious and even a trifle withdrawn, he was yet a most engaging companion and the rich flavor of his mind and personality quickly became apparent. Conversation with him was a particular pleasure. One remembered its ease and grace and especially the color and cadences of his voice. Those who knew him must feel a definite sense of personal loss in his passing. The Service has lost a devoted and gifted member and tenders its deep sympathy to his wife and to his sister, Mrs. Paul Jacobs.

R. E. S.

IDA M. HEIZER

The JOURNAL deeply regrets to report the death on August 13, 1935, at Chevy Chase, Maryland, of Mrs. Ida M. Heizer, wife of Oscar S. Heizer, Foreign Service Officer, retired.

Mrs. Heizer went to Turkey as a young girl to engage in the educational work of an American missionary organization. Shortly thereafter she married Oscar Heizer, then also connected with missionary groups and later Interpreter at Constantinople.

Hers was an interesting life including tours of duty in Jerusalem, Constantinople, and Algiers, with resumption on several occasions of teaching in Constantinople.

Those who knew Mrs. Heizer recognized her charm and wit, accompanied by a sound practical sense of dealing seriously with serious matters. Few Western women have had the intimate knowledge which was hers of the family life and institutions of the Mohammedans of the Mediterranean basin. This is, of course, impossible of acquisition by those lacking great personal magnetism and tact.

Recently Mrs. Heizer had been engaged in writing her memoirs. She had assisted the JOURNAL in the editing of articles on the Near East and contributed several poems to it published over her maiden initials "I.M.W."

To her husband and children the JOURNAL extends deep sympathy.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 509)

Consul Edward M. Groth, from Calcutta, paid a short visit to Bombay in the latter part of March. Inspector and Mrs. Joseph E. Jacobs and Vice Consuls Harrison Lewis and Robert C. Coudray were among recent visitors at Bombay. Inspector Jacobs inspected the Consulate between May 2nd and 16th, departing on the 17th for Karachi. Vice Consul Lewis was en route from Singapore to his new post at Leipzig. Vice Consul Coudray was en route from his post at Canton to the United States on home leave.

Vice Consuls Lancaster and Gerrity visited that comparatively little known section of the Bombay consular district, Portuguese Goa, over Easter, and reported a very enjoyable time.

T. J. H.

JAPAN

The marriage of Vice Consul Charles A. Hutchinson of the Consulate General staff on June 5th was an outstanding event in the affairs of American Foreign Service Officers in Japan. The bride was Miss Ruth Murphy of New York, but formerly of Duluth, Minnesota, where she and Hutchinson pursued together their high school course. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend Bishop Charles Reifsneider, President of St. Paul's (Episcopal) University, at the residence of Consul General and Mrs. Arthur Garrels in the presence of Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, the Foreign Service Officers on duty in Tokyo and Yokohama, and the Military, Naval and Commercial Attachés. Miss Caroline McMahon of the Military Attaché's Office was the bridesmaid and Lieutenant Frederick P. Munson lent his support as best man. Secretaries Morris N. Hughes and J. Graham Parsons and Vice Consul Charles A. Cooper officiated as ushers. The ceremony was followed by a wedding reception and buffet luncheon attended by many of the younger members of the diplomatic corps and the foreign and Japanese communities in Tokyo and Yokohama. Besides the silver tea service, the combined gift of the Foreign Service Officers, there were many presents to assist the Hutchinsons in the installation of their first home. The romance of the honeymoon was spun through the many beautiful spots which nature has so lavishly provided in the Izu Peninsula.

After a severe attack of typhoid which confined him in bed for upwards of three months, Vice Consul Gregor C. Merrill of Yokohama and Mrs. Merrill departed on a recuperative leave on June 21st, Mrs. Merrill herself having been concur-

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SEAL SINKING IN HONG KONG

To comply with the Regulations, Consul Gourley requisitions Vice Consul Cootes' sailboat and seeks "deep water."

rently ill at the same hospital which harbored her husband for a period of several weeks.

Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph C. Grew departed on a well-earned leave on July 19th after three years of highly successful ambassadorial service.

Consul and Mrs. Edward S. Maney broke precedent this year by extending the usual formal Fourth of July reception to a social gathering at the Consulate. Besides the Government officials and their wives many members of the local and foreign communities attended. Electric fans blowing over blocks of ice placed about the premises alleviated the extremes of a Taihoku July day.

Recent shifts in personnel have sent Vice Consul Alvin T. Rowe from Kobe to Yokohama on temporary detail and Vice Consul Arnold Van Benschoten under a new assignment to Antwerp.

Mrs. Cecil B. Lyon, the wife of Secretary Lyon at Peiping, and her infant son came to Tokyo to say farewell to her parents, Ambassador and Mrs. Grew, before their departure on home leave.

Home and local leaves are running their regular course. Vice Consul John M. Allison of the Tokyo Consulate General returned with Mrs. Allison early in July, after having encircled the globe and visited home and other interesting spots in the United States. For the information of friends concerned, the following Foreign Service Officers in Japan contemplate home leave during 1935: Consul Howard Donovan and Mrs. Donovan at the Kobe Consulate expect to leave Japan about July; Consul and Mrs. C. O. Spamer of Nagasaki in October; Vice Consul Troy L. Perkins of Dairen in October; and Vice Consul Ralph Cory of Seoul during the later part of the year.

Mr. J. Graham Parsons, private secretary to Ambassador Grew, accompanied Mr. Grew on home leave. It is expected that he will return to Tokyo with the Ambassador. A. G.

## BANGKOK

The American Minister, Mr. James M. Baker, entertained the members of the American Colony with a buffet supper at the Legation on the evening of July 4th in honor of Independence Day. Covers were laid for seventy, and before dinner the company foregathered to sing the National Anthem. Afterwards there were fireworks in the garden.

The company included four northern representatives in Miss Lucy Starlin, of Lampany, and Miss Civili Singhanatra, of Chiangmai, both of whom sailed for the States the following day, the former on fifteen months' furlough and the latter for postgraduate study at Michigan University; and Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Ziemer, from Khonkaen; one southern representative in Rev. Kenneth Landon, of Trang; and Dr. Robert Pendleton, the new Adviser for the Siam Government Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, who had just arrived from Manila.

Later the company proceeded to the Small Auditorium of the Chulerm Krung Theatre to witness a programme on the invitation of Mr. Leon von Haverbeck, manager of United Cinema Co. The films included several sound shorts and "It Happened One Night."

The Minister made arrangements to receive the cards of visitors at the Legation between the hours of 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.—*The Bangkok Times*.

## SCANDINAVIA

Of special interest to Americans is the annual Fourth of July celebration held in Denmark at Rebild Park, a place dedicated to the memory of the Danes who have migrated to the United States. This year a covered wagon was presented to the park by the State of Utah, and it was driven into the park during the ceremony behind a pair of oxen. Minister Owen presented the President's compliments. Part of the program, including Minister Owen's speech, was broadcast over a short wave length for listeners in the United States. Approximately 15,000 people attended the celebration.

On July Fourth Minister Albright gave a reception-tea dance at the Brunsparkshuset, Helsingfors, which was attended by almost three hundred, including many Government officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Finnish-American Society.

July Fourth this year at Stockholm was the occasion of an informal outing at Sandhamn, the speech of the day being made by Consul General Southard.

Minister Steinhardt left on July 12th for local leave. Consul General Southard has been desig-



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nated Chargé d'Affaires a.i. and by thus figuratively changing his cravat is able now to explore the Swedish Mount Olympus. Secretary Swift left July 8th for Washington. Vice Consul and Mrs. Maffitt left on June 17th for São Paulo. Consul Bower has returned from home leave, as the deplorably facetious turn of these notes indicates. Vice Consul and Mrs. Bacon arrived on July 18th to join the chorus of praise for Stockholm.

Vice Consul William F. Cavanaugh left Goteborg July 16th for Washington with his wife and family, having been assigned to the Department for duty.

This summer the Latimers are the only ones at Helsingfors journeying to the Arctic to enjoy the full benefit of the Midnight Sun. Minister Albright, Messrs. Thiel and Thomasson contented themselves with a visit to the ancient Greek Orthodox Monastery on the island of Valamo in Lake Ladoga. Incidentally Ladoga is the largest lake in Europe and at least half of it lies within the confines of the Republic of Finland. Among the peregrinations of the staff of the Legation-Consulate may be mentioned Miss von Hellens' extended sojourn in America, Mr. Goold's month's vacation in England and France, Mr. Thiel's visit to Stockholm to meet his sister, who is spending the summer with him in Helsingfors, and Mr. Latimer's flying visit to Tallinn with his aunts, the Misses Hamilton, to show them his old stamping ground.

Minister Hoffman Philip, who has been promoted Ambassador to Chile, and Mrs. Philip have set August 5 as the date for their departure from Oslo. Their going is deeply regretted by their many Norwegian and American friends in Norway as well as by their official family of the Legation and Consulate.

Consul General Bevan has been designated Secretary of the Legation and will act as Chargé d'Affaires a.i. pending the arrival of the newly appointed Minister, the Honorable Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr.

On July 26th, Vice Consul and Mrs. Perkins left Oslo for a two to three months' assignment to Bergen, where Mr. Perkins will be in charge of the Consulate during the home leave of Consul Thomas D. Davis.

Scandinavia is experiencing the best tourist season ever. It appears that all records will be broken before the summer is over.

Goteborg has been full of Americans this month due to the international Yacht Regatta. This Regatta takes place annually during July, yachts from many different nations competing for various prizes. As the Goteborg Royal Yacht Club cele-



brated this year its 75th anniversary, unusual interest was shown in the Regatta.

The American sailing yachts, Stormy Weather and Vamari, raced across the Atlantic from New York to Bergen, Norway, the former winning the race. Both of these yachts, as well as the American four-masted schooner, Vema, and the motor-yacht, Camargo, visited Goteborg for the Regatta. The Anis and Bob Cat, both of the New York Yacht Club, as a team won the race in the 6-meter class by 53 $\frac{1}{4}$  points against Norway's 53. A jubilee banquet was arranged for the yachtsmen in the old Carlsten Castle on the Island of Marstrand, attended by the King of Sweden, the Norwegian and Swedish Crown Princes, and representatives of the Royal family of Denmark.

Stockholm was visited by a seven-man team of "élite" athletes who will doubtless hold their own at the international meet to be held in the stadium.

The United States Navy Training Squadron, consisting of the battleships *Arkansas* and *Wyoming*, visited Oslo and Copenhagen during July on their European summer cruise. Many entertainments were given for Admiral Ellis, Captains Coffey and Hinkamp, the other officers, and the 300 midshipmen comprising the Naval Academy's first

and fourth classes. At Oslo the festivities included a tea dance at the Legation, where two hundred and fifty of the future Admirals of the Navy met the flower of Norwegian femininity; dinners by Minister and Mrs. Philip and Consul General and Mrs. Bevan, and bathing parties at Hvalstrand, the Norwegian Lido. After receiving hints on how not to get lost in the woods of Nordmarken, twenty squads of stalwart Annapolis "babes" set forth on hikes. At Copenhagen, Minister Owen entertained the midshipment at a tea and the officers at a dance. Consul General and Mrs. Maynard also entertained the visitors.

Thirteen wives and one mother of officers of the Squadron trailed their men to Oslo and on to Copenhagen. Captain Dutton, recently accredited Naval Attaché, Mrs. Dutton and their daughter motored from Berlin for the festivities.

On June 25th the new U. S. Destroyer *Aylwin* arrived at Goteborg for a five day visit. The *Aylwin* was on a shake-down cruise and arrived here from Bremen, sailing on June 29th for Brussels. While in port, Commander Gulbranson and his officers were entertained by the local authorities and the Consul and Vice Consul.

Visitors to Stockholm during the past three

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months included Miss Cornelia Bassel, who also stopped off at Copenhagen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Norton, Mr. James C. Dunn and Consul Thiel.

Vice Consul Birkeland from Warsaw called at Copenhagen on his way to Norway for a holiday.

Since Congress passed the bill authorizing the construction of a Legation-Consulate in Helsingfors, practically every property holder in the city has been impressing upon us the desirability of his property for the site of the new building. From the line-up of real estate agents outside the office a local newspaper correspondent got the impression that the restrictions on immigration to the United States had been lifted.

Consul General Maynard is being congratulated on the completion of twenty-nine years of service on June 26th. Mr. Maynard's record of twenty-nine years as a principal officer is surpassed by only three Foreign Service Officers now on duty, one by a year, one by four months and the third by only four days.

### GLASGOW

An American baseball match furnished Glasgow with an unusual athletic event on May 18, 1935. The participants were Glasgow and Edinburgh teams, the former winning by a score of 6 to 5 after two extra innings had been played. The players were American students, most of them attending medical colleges in the two Scottish cities, and practically all having in the past been members of American college baseball teams. The game was played on a football oval at Shawfield Park, whose shape somewhat cramped the style of the heavy hitters and made necessary the adoption of special ground rules.

Considering the unfamiliarity with baseball on the part of Glasgow's population, there was a fair sized audience, which was instructed in advance regarding the rules and the fine points of the game by commentators, using loud speakers, who also indulged in a running commentary as the contest proceeded. While this furnished a certain amount of information and amusement, it did not altogether dispel the somewhat natural ignorance of the crowd, which ignorance was shared by the half-dozen newspaper reporters present, who continually implored nearby Americans to interpret the action and events which were taking place under their eyes on the diamond below.

It was not easy always to satisfy them, especially on one occasion when a two-bag hit having brought a runner home, it was charged and finally conceded that the Glasgow batsman had neglected to touch first base on his way to second. The

umpire then declared that both runner and batsman were out, but finally compromised by permitting the latter to go to bat again; he "whiffed" this time and the side was retired, which at least satisfied the Edinburgh team. It might be added that a member of the latter team had previously, without discovery by the umpire, though clearly evident to other spectators, galloped around the bases but failed to touch the home plate. However, it was all part of the game.

Some of the newspaper comments following the contest were quite amusing. One referred to the "pitcher's stance"; another remarked that "Glasgow had two innings before they took the lead with one complete run round the diamond-shaped pitch" and "Fred, the Glasgow pitcher, gave 3,000 spectators a scare when he lobbed the ball into their midst." One reporter headed his article "Baseball Just Leaves Us Cold" and complained at the protracted duration of the game (no comparison, however, was made with the more familiar game of cricket, which ambles along for days at a time), though the writer was frank enough to say: "Runs or games or innings were won and lost—but we didn't know! For we had no earthly idea of what was happening. Then I went home, but one little point has been troubling me greatly. Why is it that a baseball player only hits one out of an average of ten balls that are played to him?"

At the conclusion of the match Consul Hawley, handed over to the Captain of the Glasgow team a handsome silver cup, to be played for annually hereafter, presented by Consul Longyear and other Americans at Edinburgh. Individual silver medals were also presented to the Glasgow players. The proceeds were given to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

One item of interest was the fact that the game was played with an "Official Royal Match Ball" "made in Japan by Royal and Company" "by excellent workmen regulation," according to the label on the individual cardboard boxes in which the balls were packed. The ball is further self-commended as "extraordinary speedy match ball untiring for pitcher" and is said to have "cow hide cover." This description is supported by the words in Japanese *Kata-Kana*—Roya-ru ma-(tsu)-chi Bo-ru.

### LEIPZIG

Consul and Mrs. Ralph C. Busser recently gave a reception at their home to the sixty-five American piano teachers who, as members of the Art Publication Society having its headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, are holding at the State



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Conservatory of Music in Leipzig their 1935 European Master Session, lasting three weeks. In addition to these teachers, who represent 13 States of the Union, the reception was attended by the Mayor and leading members of the City Council; Dr. Bumke, President of the Supreme Court of Germany; Professor Dr. Hans Driesch, Vice Consul Harrison Lewis; Professors Teichmueller, Rohden, Weinreich and Arlberg, of the Conservatory of Music; Professors Wollgandt and Eichhorn, of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra; and by a number of other leading members of local musical circles. The gentlemen were accompanied by their wives. The musical program consisted of solos sung by Baroness Tillie von Fuchs of the Leipzig opera house, and by Fraulein Margarete Huensch, both accompanied on the piano by Herr Fritz Weitzmann; followed by selections on the cello by Herr Fritz Schertel, the well-known instructor at the Conservatory of Music. The visiting American teachers have also been entertained at the City Hall by the Mayor and City Council of Leipzig; by Dr. Bumke, President of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Bumke, and by other local authorities and institutions. Various music recitals also have been arranged for their entertainment.

#### FOOCHOW

Hsun-Chung Yen, clerk in the Consulate at Foochow, has again been a prize-winner in annual international shorthand contests.

#### MONTREAL

The Hon. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, visited Montreal in July, en route to the Gaspé Peninsula on a fishing excursion. A week later the Consul General's kitchen deity telephoned to the office in great excitement, "Mr. Frost, there's been a salmon delivered here as big as a MOOSE!" Various members of the staff can testify to the excellence of this trophy of Colonel Stimson's piscatorial prowess.

Irving F. Wixon, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, who recently won the golf championship of the Department of Labor, visited Montreal in June and was the guest of Consul General Frost at Laval-sur-le-Lac Golf Club with a number of friends. There was some good-natured discussion as to whether Mr. Wixon really meant to catch a 9 o'clock train from Montreal, eighteen miles away, but it was not taken seriously until Mr. Wixon borrowed the keys to the car and brought it up to the veranda at 8:30 with his and Mr. Frost's clubs in it. His intentions being thus disclosed as very earnest indeed, Mr. Frost accepted the challenge and delivered him successively to two railway stations in Montreal (the

second one being the right one), where he made the train with exactly three seconds to spare. The following is Mr. Wixon's version; some of the rhymes deriving from his Marblehead, Mass., ancestry and others from his innate nashery:

#### HOLING A DRIVE

Listen my children and you shall hear  
Not of the ride of Paul Revere;  
For Paul, alas, had naught but a hoss,  
Not so, our hero, Wesley Frost.  
A steed of steel and power he driv,  
And I who rode with him still live  
To tell the tale of that thrilling ride  
Over the rolling countryside;  
Flying along like a thing possessed,  
Leaping through space atop the crest,  
Not pausing for curves or coming cars,  
Unheeding jolts; ignoring jars,  
For in thirty minutes we must make  
A journey for which one should take  
At least an hour lest he be in haste  
To sever ties from this dreary waste.  
I don't know which of us was braver,  
But when Frost reached for a life-saver  
And handed me one at seventy-five,  
My thought was for Pete's sake drive  
Both hands on the wheel; eyes on the road  
For I'm not in the least bit bored;  
Soon after 'twas, "Speed limit's thirty,  
And while, mayhaps, the cops aren't shirty  
They do pick up a big revenue  
Pinching suckers like me and you."  
So playing safe, he slowed down to fifty;  
Not stingy, just simply thrifty.  
Soon just round a bend, over our side  
Coming towards us a car was spied;  
Deft turn of the wheel; blast of the horn;  
Inches to spare; we rushed along.  
Next 'twas a traffic line going slow  
And miles in minutes still to go;  
Could we make it; chances seemed slight,  
But cutting to left then to right  
Soon the last car is left to rear  
And I began breathing freer;  
My heart sank back to its normal place,  
I began to enjoy the race  
Of miles gainst time at breakneck speed  
To admire driver and his steed.  
Ed Wynn and Paul can stick to their hoss,  
A Franklin for me; driver Frost.  
And to them both I breathe a prayer  
For we arrived with time to spare.


*Irving F. Wixon.*

Brother Wixon need not have had any apprehensions. In twelve years of driving—we hope less hectic—the C. G. has not had an accident.



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